The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1880. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE TURF.

OPENING OF THE GREAT RACES!

CHICAGO JOCKEY AND TROTTING CLUB

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, July 20, 1880.

THREE GREAT RACES.

The "Dunton's Spirit of the Turf" Stake. Free for All Stallions. Bonesetter. Wedgewood, Monroe Chief, Hannis.

The Thomas H. Brown Novelty Carriage Works Stake. Open to 2:27 Class. Edwin B., Billy, Barkis, Crockett, Calamus, Tolu Maid, Ben Morrill, John Grant, Daisy Dale, Rienzi, Boston, Big Soap.

The 2:20 Pacing Class. Wonderful, Little Brown Jug, Clinker, Sorrel Dan, Bald Hornet.

Official Pools sold at the Sherman House. Races commence at 2 o'clock p. m. Madison-st. Cars direct to Track Gate.

MOTH POWDER.

BUCK & RAYNER'S Moth Powder! AND POWDER GUN

Sweeps them off in swarms, and is NOT POISONOUS—Flies, Fleas, Roaches, Spiders, or Bedbugs.

"No reckoning made,
But sent to their account
With all their imperfections on their heads."

BUCK & RAYNER, Makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

FINANCIAL.

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TRUST MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT Sinking Fund Bonds, DUE 1919.

FOR SALE BY A. O. SLAUGHTER N. W. cor. of Madison & Clark-sts.

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Attractive Pleasure Excursions TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Elegant Passenger Steamers of the LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORT'N CO., CITY OF DULUTH Will leave on Tuesday evening, July 20, and the JOS. L. HURD On Friday evening, July 23, at 8 o'clock, for Duluth and intermediate ports.

Enjoy a delightfully cool atmosphere and escape heat and dust. Fares low.

Send for descriptive circular to C. F. A. SPENCER, Secretary, 74 Market-st., Chicago, Ill.

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RUPTURE $100 Reward.

We will pay to a charitable institution $100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 9, 1878. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had 20 years' experience, the last 8 years with Marine Hospitals, Army, Navy, and Pensioners, the Government having adopted our appliance as the best in use.

Cases that can be cured we never fail to cure.

Manufacturers of the SEAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS, Patented March 26, 1876.

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MANASSE OPTICIAN. SIGHT IS PRICELESS. TRIBUNE BUILDING

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

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BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY AND PRINTING, All of Superior Quality and at Low Prices. The J. M. W. JONES Stationery and Printing Co., Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

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ROGERS & CO. 98 DEARBORN-ST., SHIPPERS OF Anthracite and Bituminous Coals. Pig Iron and Foundry Supplies.

CLOTHING.

15 Per Cent Discount On all Garments ordered of us in July from and after July 6, 1880. EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors.

TO RENT.

JOBBING HOUSE FOR RENT in KANSAS CITY, MO., Six Stories, with basement, 70 feet Stone Front, by 125 feet deep by 50 rear; Hydraulic Elevators, with Steam Heating and every modern improvement. WM. B. GRIMES, Kansas City, Mo.

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WANTED.

A business man or capitalist to organize and manage a company for manufacturing and handling an apparatus (patented) needed in one of the largest industries, and which will yield 500 to 1,000 per cent profits to the manufacturers. This is worth investigating. Address G 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

GRAPES.

Riverside Hot House Grapes. TAYLOR'S, 3 Clark-st. Finest Grapes raised under glass in U. S.

CELLULOID GOODS.

Celluloid COLLARS and CUFFS do not wilt in the warmest weather. To compete with inferior goods, we will sell the *Improved Celluloid Collars at 25c. each; Cuffs, 50c. per pr. J. S. Barnes & Co., 86 Madison-st.,* Tribune Building.

FOREIGN.

Outspoken Views of the Russian Press on the Turkish Question.

The Mussulman Power Declining and Falling Very Rapidly.

And the End is Near if the Christians Be Left to Themselves.

Gen. Skobeleff's Mother Murdered by Bandits Near Constantinople.

English Butchers Protest Against the Restrictions on Cattle Importation.

The Irish Compensation Bill Passed in Committee in the House of Commons.

More Remarkable Shooting Done by the Riflemen in the Match at Wimbledon.

Firmness in Grain Caused by Unfavorable Reports of the English Crop.

TURKEY.

SPIRIT OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—The *Vedomosti* declares that the aims of Russia are evident and certain, and offensive towards nobody, for they consist only in the constitution of independent Slav States on the Peninsula and in opening the Dardanelles. No Power can have more moderate wishes, but it is necessary they should be realized, even at the cost of great trouble; for no other flag than Russian ought to be allowed to wave on the Bosphorus. Should that not be possible, it would be better not to make any change in the affairs of the Peninsula for the present.

COLLAPSING.

The semi-official *Bereg* says: "No intrigues or secret conspiracies are necessary to accelerate the collapse of the Turkish Empire. The situation has now come to a point where it is only desirable to give free hand to the Christians in the Peninsula. A general insurrection might follow, and streams of blood be shed; but the struggle would certainly not last long, in consequence of the political and moral decadence of the Porte."

THE TIME TO ACT.

The *Bereg* would prefer a pacific solution, but at the same time it says: "The interests of all the Powers demand their designs should be achieved, and that an end should be quickly made to the present insupportable situation."

The *Molva* says: "We are convinced that all the Powers except Austria and Germany agree in the plan to liquidate the Turkish Empire. Austria would also not be disinclined to share in such liquidation if she were allowed to take part of the booty. For the moment Austria may wish peace preserved in order to wait for a more favorable time for reopening the Eastern question. But it must be regarded as a piece of good luck for the different nationalities of the Peninsula that Austria is now much occupied with home difficulties, and is, therefore, not able to hinder the natural development of the affairs of the East."

COMPULSION.

BERLIN, July 19.—A correspondent telegraphs: "The Russian and Austrian representatives at Cettinje have informed the Prince of Montenegro of the extreme probability that a European squadron will go shortly to the Adriatic to compel the cession of territory."

MURDERED.

PARIS, July 19.—Journals here publish a telegram from Philippopolis reporting that Gen. Skobeleff's mother and her attendants were murdered while on the way to a military hospital at Teluspan.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

LONDON, July 19.—A *Times* Constantinople dispatch says: "Gen. Skobeleff's mother left here on the 17th inst. in a carriage for Tchirpan (not Teluspan) with money and medical supplies for the hospital there. She was attacked when half way on the road by armed men. Madame Skobeleff was killed, and a servant and steward dangerously wounded. Considerable money was stolen. Gendarmerie were sent out in pursuit of the murderers.

A later telegram reports that a Russian Captain, named Mussof, who committed the crime, has been captured. When arrested he shot himself with a revolver, and is not expected to recover. The steward and a coachman have since died. Mme. Skobeleff had been here for some time organizing schools and hospitals.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAILED.

LONDON, July 19.—William Cliff & Co., merchants of Manchester, have failed. Liabilities, £54,000.

DECISIONS OF THE CABINET COUNCIL.

It is understood that the Cabinet Council on Saturday decided to abandon the Hares and Rabbits bills, and persevere with the Employés' Liability bill.

PRINCE LOUIS' STATUE.

It is stated that Dean Stanley formally communicated the resolution of the House of Commons to the Memorial Committee under whose orders the Napoleon statue was executed, as an indication that it must find some other destination for it. The chapels at Windsor and Chiselhurst are spoken of.

DEAD.

Earl of Kintore, Liberal Scottish Peer, is dead, aged 52.

ELECTION.

At Berwick to-day an election was held for member of Parliament to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of the Hon. Henry Strutt, Liberal, to the House of Peers. David Milne Home, Conservative, was returned by 584 votes. McLaren, Lord Advocate of Scotland, Liberal candidate, received 582 votes.

THE FOREIGN MEAT TRADE.

A large deputation of representatives of butchers and cattle-trade associations had an interview to-day with Lord Spencer, Lord President of the Council, in regard to restrictions on the importation of foreign cattle. He said he should certainly do all in his power consistent with the existing law to facilitate the increase of the meat trade of the country, but that the Government do not see their way to remove the restrictions at present.

At a meeting of the cattle-trade deputation, before it waited on Earl Spencer, a resolution was adopted declaring the present restrictions on the importation of foreign cattle arbitrary and unnecessary, and calling on the Government to relax them so far as to allow healthy cattle, after a thorough examination, to be sent to inland markets for sale and immediate slaughter. Arthur Arnold, member of Parliament, referring to the motion he intends to make on the subject in the House of Commons, urged the deputation to impress upon their representatives the necessity of supporting it. He deprecated the action of the late Government in including the United States among infected countries, and pointed to the significant fact that the importation of live cattle from America had increased despite the restrictions. He said the present restrictions were arbitrary and not for the good of the country.

THE COMPENSATION BILL.

In the House of Commons last night the Compensation bill passed through the Committee, all the amendments of the opposition being rejected. Gladstone, during the debate, warned Parnell not to continue his obstructive tactics.

MATRIMONIAL.

The *Standard* this morning says: "We understand a marriage has been arranged between Lady Burdett Coutts and Ashmead Bartlett, member of Parliament for Eye."

AFGHANISTAN.

TROOPS RETIRING.

LONDON, July 19.—A Cabul dispatch says the Seventeenth Bengal Cavalry has left Cabul,—the first step in the retirement of the British troops. The whole country is quiet.

MOOSA KAHN.

The British have invited Moosa Kahn, the ex-Ameer's son, to Cabul, in the hope that his mother will take him with her to India, but it is doubtful whether his guardians will allow him to come, as they may want to keep him near Ghuznee, to form the nucleus of a rising when the British withdraw.

ABDURRAHMAN KHAN

arrived Thursday at Tukandara, six miles from Charikar. He will advance on Charikar as soon as possible, and after his camp arrives an interview will be had somewhere near Cabul.

THE RIGHT MAN.

A correspondent at Cabul says an unofficial deputation of Sirdars and Afghan gentlemen waited upon Abdurrahman Khan at Tukandara to inform him of the views of the Indian Government. One of the members of this deputation, who was originally unfriendly to Abdurrahman Khan, has returned to Cabul completely won over by his (Abdurrahman Khan's) affability and good sense, and represents him to be a man of great knowledge, industry, and strength of character. The correspondent adds: "For the moment it seems we are really on the eve of a satisfactory settlement, and as if, in supporting Abdurrahman Khan, we had found an Afghan Sirdar with whom an agreement is desirable and possible."

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, July 19.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: The weather has continued showery and unsettled. Heavy rains in certain districts have laid the grain crop. The excessive rainfall at this critical period tended to emphasize the firmness which has recently characterized the grain trade. Owing to the depletion of the granary stocks for English wheat, prices have been well sustained, and in some cases slightly higher, but offerings are so small and the quality so inferior that the choice has been much restricted, consequently there has been a good demand for such qualities of foreign as can be substituted, notably Australian and New Zealand, which readily brought from 49 to 51 shillings. Red wheat continues unusually scarce, particularly Saxonska and winter American, both of which are readily taken at 53 shillings ex-store; so that, in spite of good harvest-prospects in America and Europe, there appears little chance of any decline in the immediate future, while the possibilities of a smart rise are quite on the cards.

The stocks of wheat in London July 1 were nearly 92,000 quarters less than at the same date in 1879, while it is estimated that the total of about 136,000 quarters included a large proportion of foreign wheat, which during the past fortnight has gone rapidly into consumption. The stocks of maize are also largely diminished, while oats show little variation. Business in both was quiet, but in the case of maize this was chiefly due to the scarcity of spot. Sales were readily made on Friday at 24 shillings. Continental buyers were also in the market, but their operations were restricted by lack of available produce.

Sales of English wheat last week, 16,699 quarters at 43s 1d, against 23,419 quarters at 44s 10d the same week the previous year.

The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending July 10 were 1,185,116 cwt wheat and 131,385 cwt flour.

FRANCE.

THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

PARIS, July 19.—The Government apparently intends to leave the religious orders undisturbed until after the dispersion of the Jesuit schools, Aug. 31.

Between forty and fifty novices from the Jesuit Monastery at Angers, in the Department of Marne-et-Loire, have left Dieppe for England. Numbers of the expelled Jesuits are going to Rome.

SATISFIED.

The Republican papers express satisfaction at the success of Briggs' motion in the House of Commons last week relative to the erection of a statue to the Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey.

PRINCE VICTOR.

Prince Jerome Napoleon's son Victor was 18 years old Sunday, and an anti-Jeromist organ remarks that he is, therefore, dynastically of age to assume the succession bequeathed him by the Prince Imperial.

ITALY.

RESIGNED.

ROME, July 19.—Cardinal Nina, Papal Secretary of State, has resigned. It is thought that negotiations for a renewal of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Belgium will shortly be opened.

CHURCH AND STATE.

LONDON, July 19.—A Rome correspondent reports that Cardinal Hergenrother, who is going to Germany for his health, is charged with a mission to Prince Bismarck in connection with the negotiations to take place at Vienna in regard to Church and State.

INDIA.

BREAK IN AN EMBANKMENT.

CALCUTTA, July 19.—The great embankment in Scindi, known as the Kusmori Bund, has given way. It extends from Kusmere to the mouth of the Bejari Canal, a distance of forty miles. The embankment was constructed to protect a large tract of country from floods. The Bund bursted two years ago, when the flood carried away several miles of the Indus Valley Railway. The present break can be easily repaired.

EARTHQUAKE.

QUITE A SHAKING-UP.

CAPE BOLINAO, NEAR MANILA, July 19.—There was a violent earthquake at Manila yesterday. The Governor's residence and many other houses are said to have been destroyed. This report is as yet unconfirmed. A slight shock was felt here on the 17th inst.

MADRID, July 19.—An official telegram states that an earthquake at Manila destroyed several Government buildings and other houses. Some natives were killed.

RUSSIA.

TSENG.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—The Government has received no information of any intention on the part of Marquis Tseng, the Chinese Ambassador, to proceed to St. Petersburg.

EXAGGERATED.

The report that the Government will shortly prohibit the exportation of corn is semi-officially contradicted. Statements in regard to the failure of the crops are greatly exaggerated.

BELGIUM.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVITIES.

BRUSSELS, July 19.—The festivities of the fiftieth anniversary of Belgian independence began Sunday, with a grand review of the Royal army and civil guard.

THE RIFLE.

SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 19.—In the shooting for the Albert prizes at 600 yards, Jackson scored 60; Laird, 66; Hyde, 64; Fisher, 63; Brown, 68; Ferish, 63; Dudley, 60; Rockwell, 62; Farrow, 69; and Scott, 71. One English score is known to be higher than that of Scott, namely: 72. William Rigby scored 70, and Baker 65. A strong wind is blowing, but there is very good light.

There was such a series of competitors for the Curtis and Harvey and the Halford prizes, which close to-day, that the Americans either did not shoot or had to hurry unduly. As far as known, Fenton stands first for the Halford prize, with a score of 49; Jackson third, with a score of 48; and Rockwell fourth, with a score of 47.

AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, July 19.—One thousand five hundred riflemen are here from every part of the Monarchy to celebrate the first shooting contest of the United Riflemen of Austria. There are also present crack shots from all parts of Germany and Great Britain, and a few from America. The prizes are valued at $20,000.

WONDERFUL SHOOTING.

WIMBLEDON, July 19.—In the competition for the Albert prizes (first stage) at the 900-yards range, the Americans, with a good light, made wonderful shooting, the scores standing as follows:

Scott, 47, making a total at two ranges of 118.
Farrow, 47; total, 116.
Jackson, 45; total, 115.
Brown, 44; total, 112.
Gerrish, 43; total, 106.
Hyde, 41; total, 105.
Laird, 38; total, 104.
Fisher, 39; total, 102.
Rockwell, 37; total, 96.
Dudley, 37; total, 97.

These scores compare with those of the Britishers as follows:

Halford, total, 103; William Rigby, 112; Baker, 106; McIsaac, 114; Maj. Serwen, 102; Fenton, 98; and Humphrey, 115.

Thus, as far as is known, Scott and Farrow are first and second, and Jackson and Humphrey are tied for the third place.

In the Halford competition Fenton takes the first prize and Jackson second. Rockwell tied with another and divides the third prize.

In the Curtis and Harvey competition Humphrey takes the first prize, and Farrow and three others are equal for the second.

In shooting for the St. Leger prizes, four made the highest possible score, including Jackson and Brown, and divide the prize.

For "any rifle" association cup, Jackson scored 50, and then fired three extra shots in consideration of having made the highest possible score, getting two bull's-eyes and one inner. Joynt scored 49 in the same competition.

In the contest for the "Arthur" prize Jackson scored 49, which is the best so far. Fisher scored 46.

For the ladies' N. R. A. any rifle prize, Jackson scored 33 out of a possible 35.

Humphrey's score in the Albert competition is 114.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH TEAMS.

The following is the latest concerning the composition of the American and English teams: The American team will consist of Scott, Farrow, Jackson, Brown, Gerrish, Laird, Hyde, and Dudley. There may, perhaps, be one change if Clarke arrives here in time to shoot.

The English team will consist of Humphrey, Young, Halford, Boyd, Joynt, Smith, Baker, and Fenton.

In the "Albert" competition, Lieut.-Col. Bertram made 116, thus tieing Farrow for the second place.

THE SELECTION

of teams has been greatly influenced by the shooting for the Albert prize.

The total scores of the English team are as follows:

Humphrey	114	Young	114
Halford	108	Boyd	107
Joynt	95	Fenton	98
Smith	109	Barker	106

POLITICAL NEWS.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 19.—W. G. Ward, nominated for Congress by the anti-Dunnell branch of the First District Republican Convention, has addressed a letter to Mr. Dunnell in which he says: "While I have no doubt that I was fairly nominated by a majority of the Republican delegates to the late Convention at Waseca, without the least solicitation by me, and that such nomination, in case our respective candidacy should continue, will be sustained by a majority of the Republican electors of the district, still I am deeply sensible that neither of us has the right to imperil the party by persisting in a rivalry which may prove disastrous to interests compared with which ours are insignificant. Indeed, I am very clear that the duty devolves upon us to end the present controversy before the resentments which it will finally occasion if persisted in become implacable. For these reasons, I now make the following proposition: That each of us withdraw definitly as candidates of the present nomination, and that each of us pledge himself not to become a candidate for nomination by another convention. That some new man upon whom the party can unite be placed in nomination by a new convention, to be called by the State Central Committee, or by the present Congressional meetings, if such be deemed the better method, meaning hereby that the new convention shall be selected by the people of each county, and that there shall not be a reassembling of the convention which was recently held."

The letter will be published in the *Pioneer-Press* to-morrow. Mr. Ward stating that he will wait five days for an answer. This is the course that has been advised by disinterested Republicans in and out of the district as the only way to prevent the election of a Democrat. Up to this time Dunnell's friends have insisted he should not withdraw, and his action cannot be predicted.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., July 19.—The candidates for nomination for Representative in this district are Jason Rogers, John A. Brown, and A. G. Benton on the Republican side, and B. K. Durfee, Dr. J. H. Axton, and Robert Hill, Democratic, and Mayor H. W. Waggoner is spoken of by Democrats for Congressional honors in opposition to the Hon. J. G. Cannon, the Republican nominee. The Republican candidates for nomination for State's Attorney are W. C. Johns, Edwin Park, E. P. Vail, and E. S. McDonald; Democratic, I. A. Buckingham and J. S. Post. The Democrats are making something of a stir, but it will be the same old story—defeat.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 19.—The terrorized condition of the Indiana Democracy is again evidenced by the positive refusal of George W. Julian, the apostate, to run for Congress in this district, while David Turpie repudiates the action of the Convention Saturday in placing him on the list of Representatives on the Legislative ticket.

ADAMS' HERESY.

A Dunkirk, N. Y., Presbyterian Parson Who Doesn't Believe in Eternal Punishment Called to Account for His Heretical Teachings—He Must Recant or Get Out of the Church—A Trial to Ensue.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19.—Presbyterian circles in Western New York are greatly agitated at present over certain developments at Dunkirk. For some time past it has openly been charged that the Rev. James Adams, pastor of Presbyterian Church in that city, had been preaching in opposition to teachings of the Presbytery in regard to eternal punishment. In several sermons he held very broad views, approaching close to Universalism. He claimed, in the words of Bob Ingersoll, that there "was no such place as Hell," and he did not hesitate to denounce the bigoted ideas of the Old School. He is said to be a very eloquent man, and greatly beloved by his congregation, which is a large and wealthy one. It seems, however, that there were some of his parishioners who looked upon his teaching as heretical, and they began to create trouble. They reported the matter to the Presbytery of this district, and action was at once taken. As eternal punishment is one of the fundamental principles of Presbyterianism, it can readily be seen that the position which Mr. Adams has assumed is an exceedingly prominent one, and he has been soundly attacked by the ministers. The Presbytery met in this city a few days ago, quietly, for the purpose of conferring with the accused minister. A number of the sermons were produced and those portions which were considered objectionable were pointed out to him, with questions as to whether they were his views. The reverend gentleman replied that they were. The necessity of his withdrawal from the church if such was his belief was then set forth. He was given time to carefully consider his position and retreat if he became convinced that he had erred. A committee of his colaborers were appointed to talk over the matter with him and receive his answer. The matter did not become public until the Committee went to Dunkirk and held conferences with the pastor on the growing state of affairs. A large meeting of Mr. Adams' congregation was held at Dunkirk on Saturday, and resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of the Presbytery in requesting their pastor to resign, and further that they believed that he was striving to preach the truth, and they did not propose to let him go. The meeting was exceedingly interesting. Warm speeches were made both for and against the pastor. Mr. Adams, however, had by far the largest numbers of sympathizers, and the resolutions prevailed. The Committee returned, and to-day a meeting of the Presbytery was held in this city. There was a large attendance of ministers, the Rev. Mr. Adams being among the number. The Committee submitted a report saying that Mr. Adams refused to retract his teachings, and still held to the same ideas. Formal charges for his dismissal for heresy were then drawn up and adopted by the meeting, and the trial was set down for the second day of August in the Central Church, with open doors. It is rumored that Mr. Adams will make a great effort to prove the correctness of his views, and show the weakness of the Presbytery rules on the subject.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Arrived, the Helvetia, from Liverpool.

GLASGOW, July 19.—The State of Nevada, from New York, and the Massachusetts, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The steamer Colon, from Aspinwall 10th, for New York, broke down on the passage on the 14th, and was towed to anchorage under the lee of Fortune Island, where the engineers will endeavor to make the needed repairs.

LONDON, July 19.—Arrived, steamships Australia and Scotia, from New York, and Scandinavia, from Boston.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY ASSESSMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 19.—The assessment of Winnebago County for the year 1880, as equalized by the Board of Supervisors, is as follows: Rockford, $4,424,768; Rockton, $356,422; Pecatonica, $374,460; Winnebago, $385,263; Durand, $308,048; Cherry Valley, $284,276; Roscoe, $275,355; Harrison, $174,079; Shirland, $101,753; Harlem, $320,644; Guilford, $400,879; Seward, $381,102; New Milford, $231,834; Laona, $185,502; Burritt, $292,717; Owen, $360,215,—making a grand total of $8,850,317. This is largely in excess of 1879, and does not give general satisfaction.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Davenport Continues His Testimony Before the Wallace Committee,

Detailing the Corruption Prevalent in the New York Election of 1868.

Repeating, False Voting, False Swearing, and False Naturalization Exposed.

How the Democratic Judges of That City Sided with the Perpetrators.

Encouraging Reports Daily Received at National Republican Headquarters.

Secretary Sherman to Open the Campaign in the State of Ohio.

The Views of the Hon. Stanley Matthews on the Situation.

NEW YORK FRAUDS.

DAVENPORT'S TESTIMONY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Wallace Committee's examination of Chief Supervisor John I. Davenport in regard to election and naturalization frauds and abuses in 1868 in this city was enlivened yesterday by some sharp tilts between the witness and Senator McDonald, which tended to relieve somewhat the monotony of the volleys of figures Mr. Davenport was hurling at the Committee. The inquiry was opened by Senator McDonald asking Mr. Davenport for the names of all the persons against whom he issued warrants in 1878. Mr. Davenport said there were about 3,100 warrants issued, and it would take some time to make a list. He called attention to the fact that three days after the first order, nobody having yet been naturalized, 10,000 more applications were called for. On Oct. 6, having then naturalized two persons, 25,000 more applications and 50,000 more certificates were ordered, and on Oct. 22, although they had already ordered and got 70,000 blank applications, and but one day more remained in which to naturalize people, they called for 5,000 more blanks. Judges Barnard and McCunn were both candidates for reëlection at that time.

THERE WAS THEN NO STATUTE

of the United States under which any of the witnesses in these naturalizations could be punished for the perjury which they committed. An effort was made to punish a man named Scoutman in the interior of the State, and he was convicted under the State law of perjury, but on certiorari and review the court discharged him, holding that his offense, if any, was committed against the United States. In 1871, however, a law was passed by Congress covering such perjury, and the same law made it also an offense not merely to use a fraudulent naturalization certificate, but to have it in possession, knowing its character. Mr. Davenport said if there was any abuse in regard to elections which had not reached its grandest proportions in 1868, he did not know of it,—repeating, false voting, false swearing, false canvassing, false naturalization, falsehood throughout, aided with money and wielded with the power of the criminal bench in the hands of a party so strongly intrenched by means of its frauds, that he believed it could not be estranged. As an instance there was one gang of eight men in 1868

ENGAGED IN REPEATING,

who registered 220 names at that election. The leader of the gang was Henry J. Lawrence, alias Charles Wilson, some times called "Nibs" or "Nibsey," a well-known pickpocket. The Commissioner produced "Nibsey's" portrait from the rogues' gallery and handed it to the Committee and said: "This gang registered from such well known houses as the residence of William M. Tweed, Coroner P. H. Keenan, and Justice Edward Shandley." He, the witness, had one of the books used by that gang which contained the names given by the gang in registering. He and others hearing of the doings of the gang gave information to Inspector Walling, and on Saturday morning, Oct. 31, 1868, three days before election, with six officers in citizens' dress, who had been watching them, the inspector captured the gang and seized their books. He found that they were a portion of Reddy the Blacksmith's gang, and made a descent on his saloon and captured another book. Witness previously compared the names on the books with the registry lists, and found 220 of them registered. On the evening of the day they were arrested a writ of habeas corpus was

SERVED ON THE OFFICER

in whose custody they were, directing their dismissal. Their counsel indorsed on the back of the writ, "The prisoners being charged with no offense, as appears by the annexed return, they are ordered to be discharged." That order was sent up-stairs to Judge Barnard, and he signed it, and the prisoners were discharged. At the election a few days later sixty of the 220 names were voted. That order was made in violation of the statute of the State which requires that notice of such a writ shall be given to the District Attorney, and he has testified under oath that no notice was given him in that case. Mr. Davenport next said that that form of fraud was practiced to the extent of 25,000 votes in that election, and he gave the Committee an immense array of figures showing the number of unregistered votes cast in various districts. A large number of arrests were made at the instigation of Republicans, and Judge McCunn discharged the prisoners summarily.

INDIANA.

A RATIFICATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., July 19.—The Republicans of this city raised two splendid poles this evening, one 80 feet and the other 120 feet high, and flung to the breeze a beautiful flag 20x33 feet, with the names of Garfield and Arthur inscribed thereon. After the poles were raised the crowd repaired to the Republican headquarters, which was filled so there was hardly standing room left, and listened to two stirring speeches by F. P. Blakemore, late of Alabama, and a colored lawyer of this place, B. F. Talbot, who created enthusiasm by his telling hits against the Democrats. The excellent singing of the Republican Glee Club added materially to the success of the meeting. The Republicans of this section are wide awake, and all feel confident that we will elect Porter and the entire State ticket in October.

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

HE REPORTS GRATIFYING PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS IN OHIO.

The Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, arrived in the city yesterday and was seen at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening by a TRIBUNE representative. Mr. Matthews is preparing to enter vigorously into the campaign in Ohio. He will speak at Batavia next Saturday afternoon and at Toledo the following Saturday evening. Mr. Matthews had but little to say last evening on political subjects, as he has as yet taken no part in politics, and the campaign has not yet fairly opened. He expects that a number of Ohio speakers will be in the field by Aug. 20 and give the cue for the October elections. Relative to the feeling in Ohio, he said that there was every prospect of success, and the Republican leaders are counting on carrying the State by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority. The campaign will be aggressive with a view to rolling up a large majority in October. Hancock was well received by many of the Democrats, but there are still a number who are not liable to forget that he does not at all represent their old principles.

With regard to Indiana, Mr. Matthews said that the feeling there, so far as he had been able to learn, was exceedingly hopeful. Should Indiana and Ohio go Republican, he believes that the contest would be virtually settled, but should Indiana go Democratic by a small majority, and Ohio Republican by a large majority, he thinks that it would only indicate the necessity for hard work, and by no means be construed as indicating defeat in November. Mr. Matthews leaves for Ohio to-day.

NOTES.

GOOD REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A good many letters were received at the headquarters of the National Republican Committee in this city to-day, indicating increasing interest and activity in various parts of the country, especially in Maine. The Democrats of that State have nominated no candidate, the supposition being that the party will cast its votes for the Greenbacker. Mr. W. E. Chandler writes encouragingly from New Hampshire, and Mr. M. J. C. Moore, of that State, tenders his services to the National Committee for two weeks in September, to speak in the South.

SHERMAN TO SPEAK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Secretary Sherman has been requested to open the Ohio campaign at Columbus at such early day as it is convenient to him. It is expected that the Republican campaign will be under full headway during the first week in August.

DECATUR ALIVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., July 19.—The Republican party in Decatur and Macon County is in excellent shape, and a sweeping victory for the National, State, and county ticket is certain. A Garfield Club of nearly 7,000 voters is organized, and Tuesday night the boys of the city will organize a Garfield Club. The Republicans of the various townships in the county are organizing. At Macon there is a club of nearly 200, and also at Wheatland one of about forty.

POLITICAL DOCUMENTS.

With a view to the thorough distribution of such documents as will advise the country of the objects and aims of the Democratic party, the Republican Congressional Committee has decided to supply Committees and all other persons with such speeches and documents as it may from time to time publish for distribution, at the following exceedingly low rates per hundred:

Speech of James A. Garfield, March 17, 1880, "The New Nullification," 20 cents; speech of David P. Richardson and of Richard Crowley, March 10, 1880, "Contributions for Political Purposes," 20 cents; speech of Mark H. Dunnell, March 12, 1880, "Political Riders and the Neglect of Important Public Measures," 20 cents; speech of William P. Frye, March 20, 1880, "The Financial Record of the Republican party," 40 cents; letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the cost of the War of the Rebellion from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1879, inclusive, 50 cents; speech of William Windom, June 14, 1880, "The Southern Exodus," 80 cents; speech of James A. Garfield, Sept. 19, 1874, in Warren, O., in reply to attacks on his official character and career, "Tested and Sustained," 50 cents; speech of John H. Baker, June 14, 1880, "Expenditures of the Government, and 'Democratic Reform,'" 40 cents; speech of George M. Robeson, April 10, 1880, "The Duty of Preserving Peace at Elections," 40 cents; the Great Usurpation, "The Confederate Oligarchy in Congress," 80 cents; speech of James A. Garfield, March 29, 1879, "Revolution in Congress," 40 cents; speech of James A. Garfield, June 27, 1879, "Revival of State Sovereignty in Congress," 40 cents; speech of Elbridge G. Lapham, June 11, 1880, "The Integrity of the Deputy Marshals' Law," 40 cents; Gen. Garfield's Minority Report on Bill changing duties on hoop, band, and scroll iron, and on bill changing customs duties upon certain articles, 20 cents; speech of James A. Garfield, June 4, 1878, "The Wood Traiff Bill," 40 cents; speech of Edward H. Rollins, May 26, 1880, "Democratic Investigations and Political Tactics," 80 cents; extracts from sundry speeches of James A. Garfield, "A Statesman's Words," 40 cents; same, in German, 40 cents; speech of William P. Frye, March 20, 1880, "The Financial Record of the Republican Party," in German 40 cents.

Accompany order with draft or money-order for the amount, payable to the order of George Frs. Dawson, Treasurer of the Republican Congressional Committee, No. 1317 F street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

THE CENSUS.

SOUTHERN CITIES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—The *Courier-Journal* publishes a list of census returns from twenty-four Southern cities, with comparisons with the census of 1870, as follows:

	1880.	*1870.*
Austin, Tex.	11,000	4,428
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	5,000	3,585
Chatham, Va.	3,118	4,232
Chattanooga, Tenn.	13,500	6,093
Clarksville, Tenn.	7,000	3,200
Columbus, Ga.	10,132	7,401
Dallas, Tex.	33,466	15,000
Denison, Tex.	4,400	....
Huntsville, Tex.	1,600	1,599
Knoxville, Tenn.	13,928	8,682
Little Rock	15,000	12,380
Macon, Ga.	12,695	10,810
Martinsburg, W. Va.	6,384	4,863
Nashville, Tenn.	43,543	25,865
New Orleans, La.	215,239	191,418
Richmond, Va.	63,243	51,038
San Antonio, Tex.	20,594	12,256
San Marcos, Tex.	1,800	742
Savannah, Ga.	30,747	28,234
Sherman, Tex.	6,060	1,439
Shreveport, La.	8,038	4,607
St. Augustine, Fla.	2,300	1,717
Staunton, Va.	6,788	5,120
Suffolk, Va.	2,006	930

VERMONT.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The census returns come in slowly from New England, and do not generally show up very flatteringly. The returns from Windsor County, Vermont, which is the second in the State in population and wealth, show a population of 34,993, against 36,064 in 1870—a total of twenty-four towns. Hartford, Weathersfield, Ludlow, Weston, and Windsor show an increase, while every other town shows a decrease. The returns throughout the State will probably show a decrease proportionate to that of Windsor County.

SCHOOL CENSUSES.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 19.—The school census of this city, completed last week, shows there are 2,162 families in Rockford, and 5,620 children, of whom there are 194 more girls than boys. By the way, nearly all the school censuses this year show more girls than boys. Does this mean that the rising generation in this country is to be dominated by the women?

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., July 19.—The school census of this county foots up a total of 11,108 children. There are fifty more girls than boys.

LAPORTE COUNTY, IND.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., July 19.—The census returns give this county (Laporte) a population of 30,943, being a gain of 3,881 since 1870. Michigan City has 7,352, a gain of 3,457. The City of Laporte has 6,184, a loss of 397.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19.—The population of Providence, R. I. (official), is 104,760,—an increase of 35,856 since 1870.

PRINCE LEOPOLD ILL OF EPILEPSY.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The *Herald* has the following in regard to the illness of Prince Leopold:

"QUEBEC, July 17.—The apprehension of sickness in the Viceregal party, caused by the summoning from this city to the Governor-General's fishing cottage, a few days ago, of Dr. Colin Selwin, proves to have been well founded. The Viceregal party returned to town this morning, and are now at the Citadel. Prince Leopold is very unwell, and it was to attend him that Dr. Sewell was called by the Princess' own physician, Dr. Royle. All the members of the staff are very reticent on the matter, and will give no information. This is probably to prevent exaggerated reports reaching Queen Victoria, though there is room to fear it may have a contrary result.

"The nature of the Prince's illness is kept private, but is said to be epilepsy. It is probable that he may have to postpone his proposed visit to New York. The members of his staff have receive instructions to-day to prepare to return to England, and passage will be secured on the Allan steamship sailing this day fortnight. It is believed that the Princess Louise and suite will leave at the same time for Europe. A cable dispatch was sent to-day, it is said, to the Queen to counteract the effect of any sensational rumors that may be cabled and find their way into the English papers.

"The Governor-General will then be left alone again. Rumor says that he finds this frequent separation too dear a price for the Viceroyalty of Canada, and is not unlikely to resign before his term of office has expired."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The mother of Chastine Cox arrived in this city yesterday from Richmond, Va., for the purpose of attending her son's funeral, but in consequence of a change in the arrangements she was too late. On finding that Chastine had been buried Saturday, she went over to Evergreen Cemetery, in company with several colored females, and visited the spot where his body had been interred.

RICHMOND, Va., July 19.—The sureties of Postmaster Forbes have obligated themselves to make good the deficiency in the Postmaster's account by noon on Thursday. If that is done there will be no criminal prosecution.

GEN. SHERMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., July 19.—Gen. Sherman arrived here this evening from St. Paul, and on Wednesday will go to Leavenworth. To-morrow he will inspect Fort Omaha. He is accompanied by his aid-de-camp, Col. Bacon, and Miss Rachel Sherman.

YANKTON, D. T., July 19.—Gen. Sherman arrived last night at a late hour on the steamer Gen. Sherman from Standing Rock, and left on this morning's train for the East.

CASUALTIES.

An Excursion Train Wrecked on the Wabash Road Near Terre Haute.

Two Persons Killed, and Many Others Very Seriously Wounded.

The Disaster Supposed to Have Resulted from a Broken Rail.

Six Cars Precipitated Down the Embankment and into a Marsh.

A Lady and Two Children Drowned at Atlantic City, N. J.

An Iowa Farmer Cuts Down His Two Children with a Reaper.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 19.—At 12:15 this morning a serious accident occurred on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway at Knox Station, O., twenty-four miles east of this city. A special train, consisting of an engine, baggage-car, six coaches, and a sleeping-car, was wrecked, one man instantly killed, three fatally injured, fifteen seriously wounded, and twenty-one slightly hurt. The train carried 225 excursionists from Indianapolis, Peru, and other stations on the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railway, who left their homes Saturday night to spend Sabbath at Put-in-Bay. The train left Toledo at 10 last night, and was proceeding at a high rate of speed when the disaster happened. Engine, tender, and baggage-car and sleeper kept the track, but the six coaches were thrown over, being precipitated with great force into a ditch at the side of the track. Several of the coaches were turned completely upside down, and one of them was literally shattered into fragments. The night was quite dark, and the confusion succeeding the accident was indescribable. In one coach the passengers were literally pinned to the ground by the weight of the coach which was overturned. After repeated efforts they were extricated, but in the meantime a panic had been caused by the cry of fire, which, happily, proved unfounded. The engine backed to Cecil, the nearest telegraph station, about six miles from the wreck, and messages were sent to this city for aid, in response to which Superintendent Wade and a corps of physicians proceeded at once in a special train to the scene of the disaster, arriving about 3 o'clock. The spot where the accident happened was a lonely, isolated one, not a house being in sight. All efforts to relieve the sufferings of the wounded were made, but the distress of the victims was increased by a heavy rain which began falling immediately after the accident and continued until after the special train left for this city. The passengers reached this city at 6 this morning, and most of them were promptly forwarded to their destinations, others being left in hospitals here.

The accident is ascribed by officials to a broken rail. The following is a list of victims:

Edward R. Stewart, Noblesville, Ind., aged 25; found dead in the débris. There was a deep indentation on the head. It is believed he was stunned in the accident, and, falling unconscious into the ditch, was drowned. The body was brought here, placed in a coffin, and forwarded to his home to-night.

Seward Hurst, Peru; skull fractured; will die. Was taken home.

Walter Rivers, Indianapolis, private secretary to the Hon. W. H. English; spine injured and lower limbs paralyzed; will die. Was taken home in care of his wife, who sat by his side at the time of the accident, but escaped unhurt.

J. C. Gunn, Westfield, Ind.; contusions on body and severe internal injuries; vomited blood profusely; injuries mortal; was taken home.

Herman Winter, Indianapolis; fracture of collar bone and severe contusions of body; is at hospital in this city.

G. V. Pontius, Noblesville; ribs fractured; deep gash in head; injuries serious.

Mrs. Louise Dralle, Indianapolis; shoulder broken; is at hospital here.

C. L. Schwartze, Indianapolis; contusion of left side.

Charles Ihndirs, Indianapolis; contusion of left hip; severe gash in head; is at hospital here.

Walter H. Reid, Indianapolis; severe contusions of face and body.

J. P. Black, Indianapolis; right leg fractured.

August Daepper, Indianapolis; right arm broken.

Louis Adams, Indianapolis; contusion of left side.

Walter H. Newcomb, Indianapolis; severe scalp-wound and contusions of left thigh.

John Rauch, Indianapolis; severe scalp-wound and contusions of body.

Miss Sophia Sipf, Indianapolis; contusions of face and body.

J. C. Jones, Noblesville; general contusions of head and body.

J. P. Wheeler, Westfield; general contusions of body.

Henry Elvin, of Peru; leg and arm broken.

Among those who were less seriously injured were Frank McIntyre, Indianapolis; Edward Butler, Indianapolis; W. Ross, Indianapolis; Col. Jones, Noblesville; George Rockwell, Indianapolis; David H. Ranck, Indianapolis; John Blake, Indianapolis; W. R. McPherson, Indianapolis.

A thorough investigation shows that the accident was entirely unavoidable. The wreck was speedily cleared away, and no delay was caused to regular trains. The loss to the Railroad Company is estimated at $25,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 19.—Among the passengers injured this morning by the wrecking of the Put-in-Bay excursion-train, near Antwerp, O., ten are residents of this city. They were simply bruised about the head and face, except Walter Rivers, Henry Winter, Charles Ihnders, and Walter H. Newcomb, who received severe internal injuries. Winter and Ihnders were left at Fort Wayne, and little hope is entertained for their recovery. Newcomb, a nephew of Judge Horatio Newcomb, well known throughout the State, is also in great danger, but it is thought he may get well. The recovery of Rivers is also a matter of doubt. A passenger gives the following account of the accident: "I had a seat in the chair-car, and, not being sleepy, was talking with a lady. We were the only ones awake, and were sitting in the front seats. At about a quarter past 12 I felt the wheels bumping over the ties. Next the car careened over on its side. Then all was still. A lady endeavored to jump out the window as the car went over, but I prevented her. Had she succeeded she would have been crushed to death. The lights all went out, and the sensation was a most appalling one. The startled passengers, awaked out of their sleep, were shrieking at the top of their voices, and a short distance away could be heard the groans of the wounded. There was no way of escape from the car. The state-rooms at either end had fallen athwart the doors, securely locking them. An ax and saw were fortunately found, and with these the door was broken open and the passengers handed out one by one. Had there been fire in the stove a frightful loss of life must have ensued before any mode of egress was secured. In one of the staterooms was a lady with two children, whose names I did not learn. They were pitched about unceremoniously, but not injured, fortunately. In the other was Walter Rivers, rental agent for W. H. English. He fared worse. His door caught and fastened him in, and while thus imprisoned the lamp twice set fire to the bed-curtains. Some one, nobody knows now who, seized an ax and battered away at the stateroom to release him, working with such vigor that the implement penetrated the woodwork and cut Mr. Rivers on the head, besides breaking several ribs. These were the only injuries he received. It was most unfortunate, but could not well be prevented under the stress of excitement. Walter Newcomb was caught by a flying seat and pinioned against one of the racks overhead, crushing him badly. Edward Stewart, of Noblesville, was the only person killed outright. When found his body was lying beneath the roof of the first car in such a way that he could not extricate himself, and he is supposed to have been drowned by the small stream of water in the ditch where he lay. When the accident occurred he was sitting in the front end of the car, and it is thought, was thrown through a door or window by the sudden stoppage. For several years he has been head clerk in Swain's grocery at Nablesville, and was regarded as a very reputable and energetic young man. All the passengers testify that the road officials did everything in their power to relieve the sufferings of the wounded. The excursion-train left this city Saturday evening, and was well filled."

Louisa, daughter of J. M. Martin, of Swiss City, and John Rauch, tobacconist, of this city, are also considerably bruised.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 19.—Three drowning cases and two narrow escapes from death in the surf make up the list at Atlantic City to-day. When the flags on the bathing-houses along the beach told that the fashionable hour had come, Mrs. Nesmith, of Philadelphia, wife of Lieut. L. F. Nesmith, of the United States Army, put on her bathing-suit for a plunge into the surf. She is said to have been a pretty fair swimmer. With her was Helen Deakon, aged 12, a daughter of Robert Deakon, of 2115 Van Pelt street; and Bessie Fanshaw, aged 10, daughter of J. F. Fanshaw, Secretary of the Lehigh Valley Road, of Philadelphia. They chose that part of the beach above the light-house because it was secluded. Mrs. Nesmith had no idea that the locality was a dangerous one, but those who are familiar with the locality never bathe there. It is a treacherous place, and there have been several drowning cases recorded heretofore. Between the breakwater and the light there is a strong current. There is always a powerful eddy sweeping around the breakwater, and the current flows rapidly along the beach for fifty yards, when it then rushes out to sea. The place is not frequented much by bathers, and when Mrs. Nesmith and her childish companions sought this retired spot they had no idea of its dangerous character. A sand-bar stretches from the light for quite a distance down the beach. Inside this bar the bottom is very treacherous, while on the other side the water suddenly deepens. The lady started to reach the end of the bar, with the children following her. The little girls got beyond their depth, and Mrs. Nesmith went to their rescue. Within a few feet of the shallow embankment the water is ten or fifteen feet deep, and once beyond their depth the current is strong enough to be dreaded by the best swimmers. Mrs. Nesmith, in her efforts to save the children, was caught in the current. Her little charges were swept from her grasp under the water, and the lady herself, after using up her strength in trying to regain a foothold, was forced under by the undertow and drowned. As soon as it became known on the beach that help was required, the surf-boat stationed further down the shore was signaled for, and the crew did their best to reach the scene of the accident in time to save life, but their efforts were unsuccessful. Mrs. Nesmith and the two little girls had disappeared beneath the waves. Then came a search for the bodies, and the crew finally succeeded in recovering the body of Mrs. Nesmith, and it was brought to Philadelphia this evening by her husband. Later in the day the body of Miss Deakon was washed ashore in the inlet, but up to the present writing the body of the other little girl has not been found.

Two other persons narrowly escaped with their lives to-day. They were bathing near the Seaside House. One of them, a young man from Philadelphia, was swimming about and floating over the great waves as they came in, when his strength gave out and he shouted for help. He sank, and but for the timely arrival of the life-guard he would have been drowned. He was insensible when taken ashore, but after working over him for fifteen minutes he was resuscitated. About the same time an elderly gentleman was carried out beyond his depth and was rescued by two or three bathers who were fine swimmers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 19.—Three members of Mr. Henry Bryson's family have been drowned in Rock River. It appears the following persons: Benjamin Bryson, 26, druggist; Elliott Bryson, 22, insurance agent; Alfred Bryson, 11; Harris Bryson, a girl of 13; Claude Bryson, 6; and Joseph Amnais, a French boy, 14, went out in a skiff for a row. Getting into the rapids, the tiny boat upset and its occupants were left to the mercy of the boiling waters. The three brothers—Benjamin, Elliott, and Claude—were drowned, and the others succeeded in getting ashore. All the particulars of the catastrophe have not yet been received. The parties all belonged to this city, and were stopping at Rock River for the summer.

NARRAGANSETT INVESTIGATION.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 19.—In the investigation to-day into the loss of the steamer Narragansett by collision with her sister boat Stonington, of the Stonington Line, Capt. Nye, of the latter boat, said: "The boats were probably lowered in about ten minutes after the collision. They were manned by deck-hands. The chief officer remained on board all the time, and was forward most of the time directing repairs. Two pilots had been on board during previous seasons. The number of pilots was reduced, probably to save expense. I attribute the collision to a mistake as to the Narragansett's whistles. I considered her fog-whistle a signal to turn right, and as made in answer to my whistle."

Joseph Silvia, wheelsman of the Stonington, said: "The Stonington steers hard, and it takes about a minute to heave the wheel over from port to starboard. I can hold her myself when she is going at full speed with the wheel hard down, but I cannot, alone, heave the wheel over when she is going at full speed."

The look-out of the Narragansett testified: "I never heard any whistle from the Stonington until after I had reported the light, and then only one long fog blast. I said to the pilot, 'She is coming into us,' and within a minute and a half after I first saw her she struck us. I saw the Stonington's light before I heard her fog-whistle. She whistled after that, but her whistles were mixed up, and I could not tell what they were."

NEW YORK, July 19.—In the suit of Lily May Cheekley against the Providence & Stonington Steamship Company, to recover damages for losses arising out of the loss of the Narragansett, the Judge has given a decision denying the motion for a stay of plaintiff's proceedings pending the action of the United States Court defining the defendants' liabilities.

Stephen A. Mowry, mate of the Narragansett, testified that after the collision there was a good deal of excitement among the passengers. Some were without life-preservers and asked where they could get them, and I told them each berth and each stateroom was supplied with one. I have been restricted by the management as to the number of deck-hands.

Adjourned until Tuesday.

CLYCLONE.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—A violent and destructive cyclone and hailstorm visited Monroe County, forty-five miles south of this city, about 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. It seemed to start in the Township of Ida, and traveled in a southeasterly direction, sweeping everything in its path with irresistible fury. The distance traversed was about seven miles, and the swath mowed by it from half a mile to a mile wide. The wind uprooted and twisted the largest trees, while the hail accompanying the storm was very severe. Fields of oats and corn were thrashed clean, and fruit trees were stripped. About the worst damage inflicted was in the vineyards, which are very extensive in this region. These were completely stripped, and the green fruit, the year's product, ruined; besides great damage was done to the vines. A few houses and barns were upset. Live stock were somewhat injured, and windows riddled of their glass. The loss at the present time is roughly estimated at $20,000.

A MOWER CASUALTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 19.—A shocking accident occurred last Saturday on the farm of Mike Schoenieber, four miles southeast of Nauvoo, Ill. Mr. Schoenieber was using his reaper in his field, and, finding that it did not work well, he got down to examine and make the necessary repairs. While so doing, his four little children came along, and, upon looking up and seeing them there, and knowing the danger they were in, he called loudly for them to go away. This frightened the horses, which, starting, set the machine into motion, causing it to mow right into the children, inflicting the most frightful injury to two girls, aged 5 and 8 years. It was found necessary to amputate the leg of one, and the condition of both is reported as critical.

FIREWORKS ACCIDENT.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 19.—During the reception of the Cornell crew to-night a skyrocket was discharged into a stage loaded with fireworks. A terrible explosion followed. Two men leaping from the burning vehicle were seriously hurt. H. F. Hibbard, of the Savings Bank, broke a leg. F. M. Hoover, telegraph operator, is internally injured.

LEGS CUT OFF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 19.—Pat Monaghan, a saloonkeeper at Homer, in attempting to board a freight train at this point this afternoon, slipped and fell under the car, and had both legs cut off at the knee. There is not much hope of his surviving.

EXPLOSION.

RICHMOND, July 19.—The boiler of a steam saw-mill near Barnesville, Charlotte County, exploded Saturday with terrific force, killing a colored man, fatally wounding an employé named Bryant, and severely scalding and wounding five others.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY TEAM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 19.—Adam Minch, a farmer living near Danvers, was killed Saturday night by being thrown from a wagon by a runaway team.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 19.—Mrs. Edwin Calvin, and son of 17, living five miles from Odebolt, Sac County, were killed by lightning on Sunday.

FIRES.

THE GLUCOSE FACTORY.

The *Fire-Insurance Patrol Reporter* has the following concerning the fire at the Archer Refinery Building owned by the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company: loss total to insurance interested, which is as follows: Imperial, $6,000; Lamar, Traders', and Merchants, of St. Joe, $2,500 each; Manufacturers' of New Jersey, and Standard of New York, $1,500 each; total, $16,000. The occupants, the Archer Refinery Company; loss total to insurance interested on both machinery and stock, which insurance is located as follows:

Companies.	*Machinery.*	*Stock.*
La Caisse	$1,666.33	$834.33
New Hampshire	1,666.33	834.33
Peoples of T	1,666.33	834.33
Watertown	1,666.33	834.33
Newark City	1,666.33	834.33
Farmers	1,000.00	......
Merchants & M	1,000.00	500.00
Tradesmen's	1,000.00	500.00
Ohio of Dayton	1,000.00	500.00
Metrepole	1,000.00	500.00
Glens Falls	1,000.00	500.00
Traders' of C	1,000.00	500.00
Lancashire	2,500.00	......
Commonwealth	2,000.00	......
Underwriters' of B	2,500.00	......
Mercantile	2,000.00	......
Scottish Commercial	1,332.66	668.33
Relief	666.66	334.33
Hoffman	666.66	334.33
Neptune	666.66	334.33
Peoples' of Newark	666.66	334.33
La Fayette	666.66	334.33
Franklin of Col	666.66	334.33
Total	$30,000.00	$10,000.00

The insurance men apparently take very little stock in the talk about incendiarism, but are pretty unanimous in agreeing that the origin of the fire, judging entirely from newspaper reports, is apt to be found in a combination of gross carelessness and that kerosene barrel. A meeting of local agents was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the office of W. G. McCormick & Co., and the usual committees appointed to adjust the loss. The Committee on Contents is composed of Messrs. McCormick, Brown, and Marsh, and the Committee on Building of Messrs. Davis, Requa, and Smith. These two committees will make the usual investigation into the causes which led to the fire, though as yet the members see nothing in it, outside of the carelessness referred to, that would take it out of the list of ordinary blazes.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The three upper stories of the front part of a large building on First avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, owned by Herman Kohler, the wealthy brewer, burned to-night, involving a loss of $300,000, distributed as follows: Loss on building, $75,000: Manhattan Soap Company, represented by L. V. Streeter & Co., $50,000; Lehmeir & Schwertz, manufacturers of tin-foil, $40,000; William Munseer, engineer and machinist, $10,000; Lyon Sewing Machine Company, $10,000; the Cigar Ribbon Company, $35,000; the Castle Braid Company, $50,000; Fessler & Co., silk factory, $5,000; S. Cox, carpet cleaner, $5,000; E. O. Carrington, proprietor of the National Carpet Cleaning establishment, $20,000. Most of the losses are covered by insurance. The extensive brewery of Kohler and the large malt house of Arnold & Bernheimer, in the same building, were injured. The following additional losses were learned late to-night: Wehlen & Co., silk dyeing establishment, $15,000; American Standard Tin Company, $10,000; factory for surgical instruments, name of firm not ascertained, $20,000.

AT LANSING, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., July 19.—Fire last night destroyed the slaughtering-house of Andrew Burteh, near this city. Quite a quantity of dressed meat and fifteen live porkers were roasted. Loss about $2,000; partially insured.

AT MENASHA, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENASHA, Wis., July 19.—Webster J. Lawson's saw-mill was totally destroyed by fire at 1:30 to-day. Cause of fire unknown. Loss, $8,000. Insured for $5,000 by concurrent policies in blanket form.

AT FLINT, MICH.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—The City Hotel of Flint, Mich., burned last night. The guests escaped in their night-clothes by the upper windows. Loss, $10,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

THE INDIANS.

KANSAS RAIDS.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 19.—Gov. St. John received a dispatch to-day from Dodge City stating that the Indians had driven off several herds of cattle and horses near Dodge, and had attacked a herder, killing a horse under him. The herder hid himself under a bank, and protected himself with his rifle. It is reported that the depredations are located on the north side of the Cimarron, at about which point of the State the scouts should now be, having left for Eagle Tail on Sunday. Therefore the story is not believed. The Governor has sent H. X. Devendorf, Executive Clerk, to inquire into the matter and report at once.

THE UTE COMMISSION.

LOS PINOS, Col., July 18.—At an informal meeting yesterday, Ouray informed the Commission that 100 lodges of White River Utes were on the way and would arrive here Tuesday night. Accordingly, at the request of Ouray and the Uncompahgre Utes, the first grand council, appointed for Monday, was postponed until Wednesday. Col. Moneypenny, President of the Commission, is quite hopeful that all matters will be amicably adjusted. Gen. McKenzie and the greater part of his cavalry command broke camp on the Uncompahgre River yesterday, and left for Grand River.

PROBABLY INCORRECT.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., July 19.—The reported engagement between two companies of the Seventh Cavalry and the hostile Sioux is disbelieved by the military authorities. The rumor must have originated from the fact that a Crow hunting party recently encountered a band of Sioux 100 miles north of Fort Tarapy, the latter being victorious. Two companies of the Seventh Cavalry are out hunting, hence the connection of the troops with the reported fight.

WASHINGTON.

Tents for the Soldiers' Reunion at Columbus, O.—Lieut. Gates Dismissed by the President.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The War Department to-day ordered 1,500 tents, along with a goodly supply of cannon and flags, turned over to the Committee in charge of arrangements for the coming soldiers' reunion at Columbus, O., Aug. 10, 11, and 12. The President, Gen. Sherman, and a number of prominent army and navy officers are making arrangements to attend.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The President has at last dismissed Lieut. Gates, of the Twenty-second Infantry, without giving Gen. Sherman a chance to disregard his orders a second time. This is the officer who was tried for drunkenness on duty and sentenced to dismissal, the sentence being modified by the President to a stoppage of pay and reprimand, which latter the General of the Army was directed to give in orders. Instead of obeying, the General snubbed the President by publishing a general order declaring that he (Sherman) did not consider the case one worthy of a reprimand. The President, to the amazement of the army, pocketed the insult, probably not caring to face Sherman's peculiar ability in controversy. Lieut. Gates, thus encouraged, proceeded immediately to commit the same offense a second time for which he had before been tried. But this time he has found that even if the General of the Army does not consider drunkenness on duty an offense meriting a reprimand, the Commander-in-Chief does. The President, on receiving the record of his second trial and conviction, promptly approved it, without leaving anything to the discretion, or indiscretion, of Gen. Sherman, and as a consequence Lieut. Gates is finally out of the army.

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—In order to fully explain a recent dispatch from Galena about Gen. Grant proposing to go to New York to accept a position offered him there, it may be stated authoritatively that as soon as Capt. Phelps returns to the United States, which will be upon the 25th inst., there will be held in New York or Philadelphia a meeting of the Provisional Society of the Nicaraguan Canal Company. The object of this meeting is to formally tender to Gen. Grant the Presidency of the Company and to decide on future operations, the first and most important of which is to send down to Nicaragua a corps of competent engineers to make a final survey and location of the route of the canal. This, together with some minor details, will constitute the business of the meeting. The full details of Capt. Phelps' report of his trip to Europe is looked for with interest by all friends of the canal. It is known that his mission was fully successful. The gentlemen interested in the canal scheme are quite positive that the great work will be under way by or before the 1st of February next. The necessary funds to start and complete the work are assured.

THE CROPS.

Growing Grains in Minnesota Now Coming Out All Right;

At Least Such Is the Report from All Over the State.

The Cool, Bracing Weather Giving Wheat a Fresh Start.

Crops in Nebraska, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Other States.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 19.—The weather is precisely what is needed for the most perfect growth and ripening of the wheat crop, and if it continues for a week or so longer the State will produce the largest amount of grain on record. It is cold and invigorating. Rust has disappeared; overwet fields have dried, and the grain is thrifty, of good color, and vigorous. The following reports are among those received by the railroads, the grain-dealers, and the *Pioneer-Press* to-night. Many of them are the result of close, careful personal inspection made by correspondents and agents who employed the leisure of yesterday to drive over the country. These are from points along the Northern Pacific:

Ricas—Crops in the vicinity are looking well. Wheat will probably average eighteen bushels, and corn and oats forty bushels, to the acre. No damage done here by rain. The potato crop will be good.

Verndale—The crops in this vicinity are looking fine; never saw them better. Wheat stands about four and a half feet high, and is expected to go twenty-five bushels to the acre; some fields thirty-five. Wheat is commencing to turn, and harvesting will probably commence in about two weeks. Oats and other grain are looking nicely, and everything looks well for abundant crops.

Wadena—Nothing but hail can prevent the harvest of the best crop ever grown in the country. The heads are long and well filled, and the straw of good size and strength. An average yield of twenty-three bushels is conceded by good judges. Barley and rye are now being harvested, and are about an average crop.

Perham—Weather splendid for wheat, which is filling finely. General crop prospects never better at this season.

Frazee—During the few hot days we had a short time ago the rust and smut made their appearance. The last three or four days have been clear and cool. Crop prospects are bright, and farmers hopeful.

Detroit—Crops in this vicinity are looking well. Some rust has appeared, but reports are generally satisfactory.

Moorhead—Crops are in a very favorable condition for a large yield. No particular change since last report.

Mapleton, D. T.—Crops in this vicinity are looking fine. Farmers say there is a good prospect of an average of twenty bushels of wheat to the acre.

Castleton, D. T.—Prospects for a good crop of wheat remain unchanged. The weather is fine and favorable. Good weather through the harvest is all that is needed to make the crop No. 1.

Wheatland—Wheat is generally approaching maturity in as good shape around here as could be desired.

New Buffalo, D. T.—The present indications are that there will be a large yield of grain in this vicinity. The weather has been very favorable for crops. Very little damage reported by the hail-storm from the south.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The crop reports received at the general office of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway yesterday are of a very favorable character. The weather along the line was cool and favorable. The following reports along the line of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Line were received at the general offices of the Company in this city:

Belle Plaine—Cool, with a little mist falling now, and farmers report favorably of all crops, and only ask for eight or ten days of good weather, when all will be out of danger.

Blakely—In twenty-four miles of a drive in the country yesterday I noticed only one field of grain lodged to any extent. Crops could not need better weather.

Le Sueur—Was out in the country west of here yesterday, and heard nothing but encouraging reports in regard to the crops. Grain is drowned out in a few places, and will not be worth cutting, but this forms a very small part of the acreage sown. Corn is very backward. No rain last night.

St. Peter—Crops looking fine and weather still continues favorable. Prospects were never better.

Kasota—Weather cloudy and cool; little rain; crops looking well. Harvesting will commence on Wednesday or Thursday. The wheat crop is estimated at an average of fifteen bushels per acre, and fair quality.

Mankato—Grain of all kinds doing well. It is predicted that the wheat yield will be larger per acre in this county than it has been for several years, and of a better grade. Weather favorable. Had a misty rain this morning, doing no damage.

Luverne—The damage the shower and wind did yesterday to crops is not definitly known yet. Have conflicting reports this morning. Some say the flax was blown down largely, oats slightly, and wheat not at all. Others say there is no damage to speak of.

Madelia—Weather cloudy and cool. It has been raining lightly since 7 a. m. Some farmers said yesterday they were going to cutting to-day or to-morrow, but the rain will put them off a day or two. The harvest will commence generally next Monday. Everything looking fine.

St. James—Rained last night and this morning. Did no damage. Crops looking as well as could be expected,—a great deal better than they did two weeks ago.

Mankato—The present cool weather is regarded as very favorable to the wheat, and harvesting will be begun quite generally in a week with favorable weather, and promises a fine yield.

St. Cloud—Wheat is filling out very nicely with the present cool weather, and it now looks as if there would be more than an average yield in this neighborhood. It is a little too cool for corn, but this cereal has now got a good start, and, with the warm weather that may be expected, the prospect of a fair yield is good. Oats are also filling well, and heavy.

Red Wood Falls—From present prospects this section will make a good showing as to grain crops. Many expect at least thirty bushels to the acre, and wheat, oats, and corn are uniformly good. Nothing could be more favorable and so raise the hopes than the weather we have had and are now having.

Rochester—The wheat crop in Marion and Haverhill Townships looks bad. The chinch-bug has made itself known in the past few days, and it is said that several fields are so damaged that they will not be cut.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 19.—The weather, which was quite warm yesterday, was tempered by heavy rains last night, and to-day has been quite cool,—an overcoat being comfortable and quite necessary. An extended trip throughout this county yesterday showed the winter wheat and rye all harvested. Spring wheat is in excellent condition. Oats are very heavy. The rains of Saturday night lodged them to some extent, but not to seriously interfere with garnering. The corn crop was never in better condition, the prospect being splendid for a magnificent crop. Vegetables of all kinds are looking luxuriant, and with fair weather the farmers of this county will garner a beautiful harvest of everything placed in mother-earth.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EVERETT, Dodge County, Neb., July 19.—Harvest has commenced. Wheat of good quality, and promises a fair yield, though scarcely up to last season. Weather fine. Oats well filled; acreage nearly double that of last year; crop not so heavy. Corn in acreage, stand and general prospect surpasses any past season; early fields now in silk. Early potatoes good, and late ones promise well. The entire prospect for the farmers of Dodge County is very good, surpassing the most sanguine expectation of two months ago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 19.—Harvest is just commencing in this section. Wheat promises much better than at first supposed, and will average ten bushels to the acre. Oats light. Potatoes, owing to dry weather, also light. Corn could not look letter.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., July 19.—The weather for the past few days has accomplished great good for crops of all kinds in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota. All crops, except wheat, are in fine condition. Wheat, except in Howard and Chickasaw Counties, will be a fair yield if the weather continues cool, ten to fifteen bushels to the acre.

MICHIGAN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DOWAGIAC, Mich., July 19.—The southern half of Michigan has secured the most bountiful crops of wheat and hay and is about to harvest the largest crop of oats ever produced from its soil. Corn and potatoes give promise of equally bountiful results. The reports of crops in the agricultural portions of the northern half of the State are equally favorable.

No drought, frost, flood, chinch-bug, army worm, or other destructive insect, except the pytato-bug, has anywhere seriously molested the crops, and the potato-bug has been almost universally cut off in early youth by the timely administration of Paris green. So far as this State and the crops are concerned, there is no chance for honest croaking. If the crops of the other agricultural States are generally such as the reports of your paper indicate, the "bulls" of the produce markets may as well "haul in their horns."

J. B. C.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A LIVELY FRACAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—Springfield was treated to a genuine sensation this afternoon. George Baber, who came here from Kentucky some months ago to edit the *State Register*, retired from the paper last week, after having a difficulty with the proprietors in regard to his pay during the week he was absent at the Cincinnati Convention. Both parties have their own version of the difficulty, and have freely expressed their opinion of each other, so that a racket has been expected. An interview was published this morning in which Baber denounced George W. Weber, the President of the *Register* Company, as "a scoundrel," "a coward," and "a thief." This brought matters to a focus. As Baber alighted from a carriage at the Leland this afternoon, on his return from Judge Logan's funeral, he was assaulted by George Weber, a larger and younger man, who struck him in the face. Baber immediately drew his revolver, and Weber attempted to take it away. A rough-and-tumble fight occurred, Baber being struck several times in the face, and making desperate efforts to use his weapon. The men rolled over and over on the pavement, and the crowd which gathered feared to approach them on account of the revolver. Three policemen appeared very promptly and attempted to separate the combatants. They wrested Baber's revolver from him, but by this time he had taken a large paper-cutter from his pocket and cut Weber two or three times. In his excitement he also cut one policeman through the hand, and ran the knife through another's foot before the officers succeeded in separating them. When the fracas was over the pavement looked like the floor of a slaughter-house. Baber escaped with a battered face, and the policemen's wounds, though painful, are not serious.

The nature of Weber's injuries has not yet been determined, and they may prove serious. Both parties gave bail for their appearance when wanted.

SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND CHILD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 19.—Last night Justus Hoffman shot his wife and child at Pittston whilst he was in a drunken frenzy. He had been intoxicated all day and had quarreled several times with his wife. Finally he seized a gun and fired at her as she was running away with the child in her arms. The charge took effect in the woman's breast, head, and shoulders, and in the back of the child's head. Some stray shots lodged in the back and head of a neighbor's child. At this writing Hoffman's child is thought to be dying, and his wife is in a dangerous condition. The other child may recover. Hoffman was arrested and lodged in Wilkesbarre Jail. Intense excitement prevailed, and there are loud threats of lynching the murderer.

LYNCHING THREATENED.

DENVER, Colo., July 19.—The *Republican's* Leadville special says Policeman John Carbille died yesterday from wounds inflicted Saturday by Bakewell. The Chief of Police and a committee of citizens waited on the Sheriff, and demanded that Bakewell be delivered to them, but the Sheriff refused, and placed guards around the jail. The preliminary trial will be held to-night at 7:30. It is thought Bakewell will be lynched before morning. He has committed two murders previous to this.

TO BE HANGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 19.—Sheriff Jarvis this morning received a letter from the Secretary of State notifying him that the death sentence of George Bennett, the murderer of the Hon. Senator Brown, will be carried out on Friday morning, the 23d inst., the Government declining to interfere. Bennett is beginning to feel his position as the end draws near, but nevertheless eats and sleeps well. He is continuously engaged in writing, sometimes poetry and at others reminiscences of his past life.

AN UNPROVOKED MURDER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—Cash Davidson killed Alex Taylor, a colored boy, on the Cane Run road, four miles from this city, last evening. Davidson had a quarrel with another negro, Ed Sellers, and went home and got his gun. When he returned to the grocery where the quarrel occurred, Sellers had gone. In his rage, Davidson shot and killed Taylor, who had come to the store on an errand for his parents. The deed was unprovoked and inhuman.

PUEBLO, COLO.

DENVER, Colo., July 19.—At Pueblo, Colo., Sunday evening, Martin Fleming shot John Monroe, inflicting a mortal wound. They had a quarrel a few hours previous, which was supposed to be ended, when Fleming, without further provocation, fired. Both men were employés of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

NEW TRIAL.

NEWARK, N. J., July 19.—Lammes, convicted of the murder of Myerhoffer, will be given a new trial.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19—1 a. m.—For the Lower Lake region, occasional rain, followed by clear or partly cloudy weather, northwest to southwest winds, stationary or higher temperature, and higher barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly preceded by occasional rain, northerly winds, becoming variable, stationary or higher temperature, generally higher barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly, possibly veering to easterly winds, stationary or higher barometer and temperature.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, northeast to southeast winds, stationary or higher temperature.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly preceded by occasional rain, winds mostly from northwest to southwest, stationary or lower temperature, and generally higher barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Port Huron, Section 4, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Section 5, Erie, and Buffalo.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 19.

Time.	*Bar.*	*Ther.*	*Hu*	*Wind.*	*Vel*	*R'n.*	*Weather*
6:18 a. m.	29.71	66	84	S. W.	2	.53	Cloudy.
7 a. m.	29.71	66	84	S. W.	3	......	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.75	66	74	N. E.	10	......	Fair.
2 p. m.	29.80	64	78	N.	17	.08	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.90	62	67	N.	13	......	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.92	59	76	N. W.	8	.07	Cloudy.

Maximum, 69; minimum, 59.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 19—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	*Ther. 2:18 p. m.*	*Thr. 10.18 p.m.*	*Wind.*	*R'n*	*W'th'r*
Albany	86	76	S. W., light	......	Fair.
Alpena	58	...	N. E., fresh	......	L.rain.
Breckinridge	67	56	W., light	......	Clear.
Buffalo	82	68	S. E., fresh	.14	Cl'dy.
Cairo	73	74	S. W., light	......	Thr'ng.
Cheyenne	77	64	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Chicago	63	59	N. W., fresh	.07	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	70	70	N. W., light	......	L.rain.
Cleveland	70	66	S., fresh	......	Cl'dy.
Davenport	65	61	N. E., gentle	......	Cl'dy.
Denver	83	75	S., light	......	Fair.
Des Moines	68	60	N. E., light	......	Clear.
Detroit	68	68	W., fresh	.21	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	81	74	N. E., brisk	......	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	60	...	N., fresh	......	Fair.
Duluth	58	54	N. W., gentle	......	Cl'dy.
Erie	71	67	S., brisk	.24	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	57	55	N., fresh	......	Fair.
Fort Garry	63	59	Calm	......	Clear.
Fort Gibson	80	74	Calm	.10	Clear.
Grand Haven	68	58	N. W., fresh	......	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	77	64	N., gentle	.89	Clear.
Keokuk	74	68	N., fresh	......	Fair.
La Crosse	61	59	N., fresh	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	76	64	N., gentle	......	Clear.
Louisville	78	71	S. W., fresh	......	Cl'dy.
Madison	61	58	N., fresh	......	Fair.
Marquette	58	49	N. W., fresh	......	Cl'dy.
Memphis	83	77	S., fresh	......	Fair.
Milwaukee	58	57	N. W., fresh	.02	Cl'dy.
Nashville	87	71	S., light	.09	Fair.
New Orleans	91	84	W., gentle	......	Fair.
North Platte	75	65	N., gentle	......	Clear.
Omaha	71	62	N., gentle	......	Clear.
Oswego	86	70	S., fresh	.30	Cl'dy.
Pioche	85	75	S., brisk	......	Fair.
Pittsburg	83	73	W., fresh	.50	Fair.
Port Huron	67	58	W., fresh	.38	Cl'dy.
Rochester	86	60	W., fresh	.14	Cl'dy.
Sacramento	90	60	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Salt Lake City	85	77	Calm	......	Clear.
Sandusky	70	65	W., brisk	......	Fair.
San Francisco	64	56	W., fresh	......	Foggy.
Shreveport	87	75	S. E., gentle	.04	Fair.
Springfield	75	63	N., fresh	......	Fair.
St. Louis	82	72	N., fresh	......	Clear.
St. Paul	61	57	N., fresh	......	Clear.
Toledo	71	62	W., fresh	.10	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	87	...	S. W., fresh	......	Fair.
Virginia City	90	67	S. E., gentle	.06	Clear.
Winnemucca	88	61	N. W., light	......	Clear.
Yankton	67	57	N. E., gentle	......	Clear.

THE OBELISK.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The steamer Dessouk with the Egyptian obelisk on board is in the lower bay. She will not come up to the city until to-morrow.

THE NEWBERRY WILL CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—The majority of the Supreme Court have filed an order in the Clerk's office for the Central Grand Division vacating the recent judgment in the case of Blatchford et al. vs. Newberry et al., familiarly known as the Newberry will case, and ordering a second rehearing at the next term of Court.

THE RAILROADS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

A special from Brainerd to the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* has the following regarding the Northern Pacific Railroad:

There never has been such a period of activity along the line of the Northern Pacific Railway as at present. All departments of the road are hard at work in preparation for moving the immense crop which will soon be ready for handling. Within the past year 300 new box-cars and 100 flat-cars have been added to the equipment of the road, while 100 extra flats have recently been ordered. Sixteen new and powerful Baldwin locomotives have been purchased, nine of which have arrived, and the balance are daily expected. These are thirty-seven ton engines, with seventeen inch cylinder, twenty-four inch stroke, and fifty-six inch wheel centre, and rank among the heaviest used on any Western road. Thirty stock cars, in addition to the large number in use, have just been purchased for the Montana cattle trade. The passenger equipment has been reinforced by four new day coaches, besides two parlor cars with reclining chairs, expected daily. The greatest activity prevails at the Brainerd shops, under the energetic direction of Superintendent Farrar. Over 200 men are now on the payroll. Thirteen new caboose-cars for all divisions of the road, of the most approved design, are being finished there. These are cupola-cars, painted light red outside and grained inside. The seats are arranged so as to be converted into bunks for trainmen, while wash-bowls, closets, etc., are also provided. They are also building four new baggage-cars of standard truck with seven-foot wheel base and three-quarter by seven-inch journals, besides numerous boarding and other cars for use on the extension. The Northern Pacific Road now operates 716 miles of main track, divided as follows: Duluth to Brainerd, 115 miles; Brainerd to Fargo, 138 miles; Fargo to Bismarck, 194 miles; Bismarck to Green River, 103 miles; Brainerd to St. Paul, 136 miles; Casselton to end of track, 30 miles. It is expected that 100 miles more of main track will be added to the western end before cold weather sets in.

KNIGHTS-TEMPLAR RATES.

The General Passenger Agents of the Western roads will hold another meeting in this city next Friday to investigate charges against certain lines accused of having violated the agreement regarding the maintenance of uniform rates to the Knights Templar Conclave in this city. The Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, it is claimed, has made a contract to carry a large party from St. Louis to Chicago at $5 each for the round trip, while the agreed rate is $8.70. A meeting was held at St. Louis last Saturday to look into this matter, but Mr. Kendrick, General Passenger Agent of the Indianapolis & St. Louis, had departed for the West to be out of the inquisitors' reach. Consequently nothing could be done, and action was deferred until next Friday's meeting. There is considerable nervousness evinced in passenger circles regarding the Knights Templar rates, and it is feared that a general scramble for business will yet result. The larger roads are very anxious to stick to the agreed rates, as they will in any event get all the business they can take care of, but the smaller roads, which are not as well favored, will give special rates to large parties if they find an opportunity to do so, and it will be hard work to keep these within the traces.

THE WABASH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—After patient and earnest deliberation, the Wabash Railway Company has at last decided to begin its passenger business in and out of Chicago. The management has ordered the preparation of a new time-table via Bement, Strawn, and Chicago, to take effect on Sunday next. While the Wabash management assigns only the one reason of a desire to begin its Chicago business at once, yet your correspondent believes the real reason is that of a desire to accommodate the demands of Knights Templars tributary to its lines who find themselves at a late hour involved in difficulties attending their transportation to the triennial conclave at Chicago Aug. 16. To-day there are on file at the Wabash headquarters some twenty appeals from Knights Templar lodges asking reasonable rates to and from Chicago.

DISMISSED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—Three ticket-agents, A. R. Smith, John R. Fellows, and Byron Harris, connected with the Union Railway Depot, and George Myers, the Depotmaster, were discharged to-night for buying and selling tickets in violation of the rules adopted by the roads forming the Union Depot Association. They have been at it some time, and suspicions held by the President of the Association, E. B. Thomas, of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Road, led to an investigation, with the above results. This does not seem to be any offense upon which arrests can be based.

THE FAR NORTHWEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., July 19.—The steamer Fontenill, just in from Pierce, reports the surveyors of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, who started to run a line from Lower Brule Agency, on the Missouri River, to the Black Hills, driven back to Fort Hall by Sioux, who object to a railroad crossing their reservation.

The Sioux City & Pacific Road has let an additional ten miles on the Niobrara Branch from Plainview to Creighton.

Iron is laid on the Black Hills line of the Northwestern thirty-five miles west of Huron. There are yet fifty-five miles to lay to reach the Missouri River at Fort George.

SPARTA & LAKE SUPERIOR.

MADISON, Wis., July 19.—The Sparta & Lake Superior Railroad Company filed articles of association with the Secretary of State to-day. The road is to run from Sparta, in Monroe County, to Ontonagon, Mich., a distance of 220 miles. It is to be constructed through Monroe, Jackson, Clark, Lincoln, Marathon, and Taylor Counties, Wis., and Ontonagon County, Mich. The capital stock is $6,000,000. The incorporators are H. Green, L. B. Tyler, S. B. Dickerson, J. H. Hill, J. T. Hemphill, William Lohmiller, M. A. Thayer, R. S. Kingman, D. D. Cheney, and E. O. Rudd.

HOSTILE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., July 19.—The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road to-day made its first open demonstration of hostility toward the new Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Road, which promises to break the former's long-maintained monopoly of Western trade. Injunctions have been served out here to restrain the Messrs. Casement, contractors, and their sub-contractors from crossing the Lake Shore line or interfering with its lands. This action will evoke a hot contest.

FAST TRAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—The fast train between Kansas City and Chicago, mentioned in these dispatches yesterday, has been decided upon by the management of the Wabash Railroad, as predicted, and will commence running next week.

ITEMS.

Mr. C. L. Fitch has resigned the position of General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. Mr. C. J. Waller has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. E. T. Jeffery, General Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, announces that Mr. F. B. Binder has been appointed Agent at Hayes Station and Mr. Perry A. Clay Agent at Central City in place of F. B. Binder.

About 1,000 Hoosiers from New Albany, Ind., came here yesterday by the Michigan Central and Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroads to enjoy the delightful lake breezes and see the sights.

Mr. J. W. Coleman has resigned the position of General Ticket Agent of the New Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad to accept the position of Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad. Mr. Coleman will assume the duties of his new position Aug. 1.

Mr. J. F. McClure, late General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, who resigned a short time ago, owing to some trouble with one of his subordinates, is reported to have been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Great Western of Canada. As the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee is managed by the Great Western the new appointment would indicate a complete vindication of Mr. McClure's course.

The Saratoga Convention which is to settle the status of the east-bound pool from this city, and determine whether the Grand Trunk is to join the combination, meets to-day. Much depends upon the award of the arbitrators to whom the percentage question has been referred. If they allow the Grand Trunk a satisfactory share of the business there will probably be but little contention, as in that event the other difficulties will no doubt be easily overcome. But should the award be unsatisfactory to the Grand Trunk, lively times may be anticipated.

KENTUCKY MILITIA.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—The State Guard forces of Kentucky go into camp to-day at Crab Orchard, under command of Maj. John B. Castleman. The entire force consists of three battalions of infantry, one of cavalry, and one battery of light artillery. This is the first general encampment of Kentucky troops since Gen. S. B. Buckner organized Camp Boone in 1860.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents

FRATRICIDE.

Henry Kraatz Mortally Stabbed by His Brother, Martin.

The Story of the Murder as Told by the Witnesses.

Beer and an Ungovernable Temper the Cause of the Tragedy.

A story and a half frame house at No. 2504 Wentworth avenue was early yesterday morning the scene of a somewhat extraordinary fratricide. The building is the shoe-store and cobbling-shop of Martin Kraatz, and is occupied by him and his family as a dwelling, both in the rear and overhead. The victim of Martin's murderous passion is his elder brother Henry, who came to this country from Berlin, Germany, four weeks ago. Late last night the man was still alive, but the doctors had given up all hopes, and his recovery was simply an impossibility. The story of the tragedy is easily told, but the motive for it cannot be imagined, unless one accepts a statement which the prisoner made to a TRIBUNE reporter, and which may or may not have been cooked up to order after the murderer had plenty of time to think out a reasonable defense for his deed of blood. Since their arrival in this country Henry Kraatz and his eldest son have made their home with Martin; in fact, it was Martin who induced them to come here, with the hope of bettering their condition, and he sent them $40 gold to help them pay their passage. Sunday morning when the family arose all were in a happy humor, and it was readily agreed to spend the day on the lake shore. Besides the three already mentioned there are in the family Martin's second wife, a comely woman of about 30 years, their two children, and Miss Lena, a daughter of Martin by a former wife, and who is now about 21 years of age. Mrs. Kraatz, the children, and Uncle Henry and his son were the first to get ready, and it was proposed that they should go on ahead, and Martin and Lena could join them when they pleased on the shore between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets. Martin evidently did not like this, and wanted Lena to go along with the others, but fearing that he would then fall in with some of his drinking companions, Lena remained behind. In about an hour she with her father went to the lake shore, but not finding the others between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, her father became greatly exasperated, and insisted upon going home. Lena told him they would find the folks farther down, but he would not listen to her. The family returned home early in the evening and there found Lena. Martin remained at a saloon a short distance north of his shop, where he was accustomed to hold forth with Socialistic friends, to whose tenets he not long ago became a convert. Martin did not go home until 3 o'clock in the morning, and the story of his wife from this point on appears reliable, for it is corroborated by all save the prisoner himself. Mrs. Kraatz says they had all retired, and that, as the shop was closed, Martin was obliged to go up-stairs and enter the second story, and passing through both Henry and Lena's rooms in order to pass down stairs to the apartment in which herself and he slept. He appeared before her in this apartment, soggy with drink, and

ASKED HER FOR MONEY.

She told him he had better come to bed as the hour was late, and that he had spent enough money. He then ranted, swore, and threatened to shoot her. She had good reason to fear him, and, jumping out of his bed and seizing a revolver which was beneath the pillow, sneaked to a sofa and hid the weapon behind it. He again demanded money, and she to put him off told him Henry had it all for safe-keeping. Both then went up to Henry's room, and Henry quickly dressed to receive them. Reaching there Mrs. Kraatz says she told him the money was in a band-box, whereupon he pulled out the box, opened it, and became so enraged that he stamped Lena's bonnet to shreds. All this occurred while both Henry and Lena as well as the wife were trying to quiet him. Finally Mrs. Kraatz told him she had the money elsewhere, but that he could not have any of it, and thereupon he struck her down and kicked her. She cried, "Oh! Uncle, help me," to which Henry replied, "Yes; I will Louisa." Henry soon threw Martin to the floor, and, holding him there, said, "Now, Martin, I can crush you, but I won't." He then begged him to make no more noise, and let him up. Martin at once seized a chair and struck at him several times, and then Henry threw him to the floor, and held him until his passion cooled. Martin finally broke away and ran down stairs, where he was heard ranting about like a mad bull. In a few minutes he was heard coming up the stairs, and Mrs. Kraatz feeling that her husband would do something desperate, shouted to Henry to close the door. Before he could do so, the madman rushed in upon him, and making a lunge at Henry with a knife taken from the bench in the shop, rushed down-stairs and out of the house. Mrs. Kraatz ran affrighted out of a rear door, and notified a night-watchman, and then called Dr. C. C. Edson. The wounded man had evidently walked about the house up-stairs and down, after receiving his wound, and owing to this the weight and pressure of the bowels had greatly distended the wound. Dr. Edson found the man with nearly all the intestines exuding from the wound, and the abdominal cavity so filled with blood that it had to be cleansed before the intestines could be replaced. The small intestine had been cut and perforated in several places. This wound is thus located by the Doctor: To the left side of crest of the ilium and symphases of the pubes, and about one inch above the pouparto ligament. Dr. Milton Jay, of No. 2540 Indiana avenue, and Dr. Chaffee, as well as Dr. Edson, were in attendance upon the injured man yesterday, and none of them could give any hopes for his recovery.

Martin Kraatz is a stout, swarthy man, with bead-like black eyes, black hair, mustache, and imperial. His countenance is by no means pleasing, and was particularly ill-favored by reason of the spree which he had evidently been on. He acknowledges having done the cutting, and says he was maddened into doing it by jealousy, for which his brother Henry was to blame. He says he noticed from the first day of his arrival in this city that his wife and Henry were very affectionate, and when they went out Sunday afternoons and evenings he sat at home and moped. He knows they intended to shake him in last Sunday's pleasure tour. Martin says he remained at Huntheim's saloon until it closed at midnight, and that he then sat on the steps until 2 o'clock when he crossed to his home, and there found his

WIFE SEATED IN HENRY'S ROOM.

He also alleges that Henry struck him without provocation as he entered the room, and he is certain that he used a stone slung in a stocking. He exhibits a rather severe cut on the head in proof of this. When Henry hit him again he ran down stairs, got the knife, returned, and did the cutting.

Martin denies that he made efforts to escape arrest, and claims that he went from his house to the saloon of a friend named Mulinghausen, at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Wallace streets, where he remained for hours. He was arrested by Officers Barrett and Thomas Powers, near an ice-house on Arnold street, near Twenty-fifth, not far from the shoe-shop.

Lena corroborates her step-mother's version of the affray, and deeply blames her father. She gives him a bad reputation, and says his wife has been obliged to have him arrested twice for beating and abusing her.

Last night Pastor Koehler was at the bedside of the dying man, and had a long conversation with him. Later he visited the fratricide in his cell at the Armory, to bear to him the message of his murdered brother that he forgave him. When the pastor left, it was not expected that Henry could live longer than midnight. Henry is about 43 years of age, and has a wife and three children in Berlin.

"COL. SELLERS."

John T. Raymond Before an English Audience.

Special Cable.

LONDON, July 19.—Mr. John T. Raymond appeared at the Gaiety Theatre to-night in his celebrated character of *Col. Sellers* in Mark Twain's drama. The house was filled, and the American actors at present in London were present in full force. Among them were John McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. Florence, Hart Conway, and Lotta, also Mme. Modjeska. George Augustus Sala and other literary celebrities were also present. Mr. Raymond received a very marked and cordial welcome when he first appeared on the stage. Personally he achieved a splendid artistic success, but he was very indifferently supported by the rest of the cast. Nor was the play made palatable to an English audience. At the conclusion Mr. Raymond was called before the curtain to receive the plaudits of a most intelligent audience, which did him the homage to remain in order to show him this mark of appreciation.

Mr. Raymond is unfortunate in not having an American company to support him. With one or two exceptions, the rest of the characters became decidedly English, and they were out of keeping with Sellers' marked individuality. Mr. Raymond himself was the recipient of very marked applause intended for him personally by the audience, which, however, was equally explicit in denying approval to the drama as delineated to-night.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN
RESOLVENT,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of water brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

7. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chron c cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine diseases.

One bott e contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S
READY
RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement, Need Any One Suffer with Pain?

Radway's Ready Relief
IS A
CURE for EVERY PAIN
IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS.
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA.
CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS.
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERIENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST., COR. CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS.

John I. Davenport's Statements Before the Wallace Committee.

How the Votes of Honest Citizens Were Neutralized.

Outrages Which the American People Will Not Condone.

New York Tribune, July 17.

Senators Wallace, McDonald, Blair, and Hoar were present yesterday at 10 a. m. in the Post-Office Building to hear more of Mr. Davenport's statements in regard to Democratic election frauds.

I find, continued Mr. Davenport, taking up his story quietly where he had been stopped on the previous day, that many persons who held certificates of naturalization which were granted upon these applications have not, in fact, declared their intentions, and have not sworn to these applications which appeared upon the file of the Court. Others were not asked whether they had done so or not, or in regard to their age. Others came here over the age of 18 who had declared their intentions, but yet were made to appear on file as if they had not done so. Others had made previous declarations, yet the originals which, if they had been properly naturalized, would have been returned to the Court and attached to their applications, were still in their possession. I know as a fact, from observation, that in 1868, when these witnesses to the naturalization papers were sworn, they were sworn in large companies, frequently from 100 to 150 at a time, the Bible being held in the hands of the clerk and the witnesses holding up their hands, and being sworn, as I stated yesterday, to the number of the affidavits by them signed. With regard to the professional interests, they really signed no affidavits, and therefore did not have any hesitation in taking such an oath.

I also learned that papers were sent to people through the Post-Office without any application on their part.

The Supreme Court sits ordinarily about four hours a day. Upon two or three occasions it sat for a period of from five to six hours. The actual number purporting to be naturalized, so far as any applications now on file show in the Supreme Court, and so far as can be seen from the index in the Superior Court, is as follows:

	Supreme Court.	*Superior Court.*
Oct. 1	.....	429
Oct. 2	.....	746
Oct. 3	.....	894
Oct. 4	.....	.....
Oct. 5	2	1,388
Gct. 6	5	1,829
Oct. 7	38	1,439
Oct. 8	.....	1,092
Oct. 9	1,073	821
Oct. 10	1,257	759
Oct. 12	2,543	2,077
Oct. 13	2,107	1,389
Oct. 14	920	1,573
Oct. 15	1,696	945
Oct. 16	1,556	594
Oct. 17	867	426
Oct. 19	1,898	715
Oct. 20	1,586	540
Oct. 21	1,144	437
Oct. 22	822	465
Oct. 23	657	615
Total	18,824	18,653

This makes a total of 37,477 attempted naturalizations in the two courts in the month of October. On Oct. 12 it will be seen that 2,543 naturalization papers were granted in the Supreme Court by one man—Judge Barnard. On the same day in the Superior Court, according to the index of the office, 2,077 were granted, making 4,620 for the day. I call your attention to the testimony of Nathaniel Jarvis, of the Court of Common Pleas, in the year 1868.

On one occasion he was in the Superior Court when naturalization was going on, and he testifies that the applicants were not allowed to be present. Also to the testimony of John R. Brady, of the Court of Common Pleas, before the Lawrence Committee, in which he expresses an opinion that men could be naturalized properly at the rate of one in every five minutes. Also to the report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate made on Jan. 27, and March 9, 1845, with testimony concerning violations of naturalization laws contained in the same volume. The Judiciary Committee was empowered by the Senate to take testimony in the Cities of Philadelphia, New Orleans, and New York with reference to violations of the naturalization laws. The Commissioners who took testimony in this city were John C. Hamilton, John Lloyd, and Alexander W. Bradford. They brought before them all the Judges of the Superior Court who had been engaged in naturalization, together with the Judges of the Marine Court, which at this time naturalized foreigners. Judge Hamilton, of the Marine Court, testified that "the greatest number of naturalizations I ever found myself able to administer in a session of eight hours was, I think, eighty." All the Judges, with one single exception, testified that eight or ten an hour was all they could possibly naturalize. Judge McCunn has since testified that he naturalized two a minute, but Judge Barnard must have naturalized even more rapidly, as on Oct. 12 he naturalized 2,543 in five hours.

It is well that I should call attention to the fact that those fraudulently naturalized in 1868 were made to appear as minors on the files of the Court. I also found that a great number of the applicants were born in the United States, and even in this city.

Senator Hoar—This is a matter of regeneration—of being born again.

Senator Blair—Unto the Democratic kingdom.

AUGUST BELMONT'S MARK.

I also find, Mr. Davenport continued, the names of prominent citizens as witnesses, who never appeared in court and who were not witnesses, and most of whose signatures were made with a mark. Among them are August Belmont, J. T. Hoffman, William M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeney, John J. Bradley, Ald. Seery, Coroner Woltman, J. S. McGowan, William H. Vanderbilt, Samuel G. Courtney, then United States District-Attorney engaged in prosecuting the frauds at that time, and numerous others.

Mr. Davenport then quoted legal authorities and precedents to show that two citizens were required as witnesses for naturalization, until the issue of the Revised Statutes, wherein it was declared that one witness was sufficient. He also drew attention to the fact that in many cases of naturalization in 1868 there was no renunciation of allegiance to other authority. Senator McDonald, upon Mr. Davenport's quoting a Pennsylvania case where an alien's testimony was ruled inadmissible, asked if, on a naturalization being obtained upon the testimony of an alien, he, as a Commissioner, had any right to set aside that naturalization upon that ground.

Mr. Davenport—If it was a single case, coming from a court that was conducting naturalization proceedings properly, I certainly would not arrest the individual. If it had been in 1868——

Senator McDonald—I am not talking about 1868. Answer my question.

Senator Hoar—Allow the witness to finish his answer.

Senator McDonald—No, sir; I wish the witness to say if he would reject a naturalization paper on these grounds.

Mr. Davenport—Under circumstances.

Senator McDonald—You would reject it because of that?

Mr. Davenport—Under circumstances; I do not propose to be misunderstood. I am doing the swearing, and therefore——

Senator McDonald—I want you to do the swearing, and not the arguing, sir.

Senator McDonald put the question again, and Senator Hoar rose to a point of order. Both he and Senator Blair insisted that the witness was answering fairly, and a discussion ensued in which each member of the Committee took part. It resulted in Mr. Davenport being allowed to answer the question in his own way, and he then said:

If it were a single case I should not interfere with the person; if there were a thousand such cases I should, because I should consider a thousand such cases the best evidence of fraud on the part of the Court.

Senator McDonald—And in a case like that of Coleman, where Judge Blatchford held that the record was sufficient, what would you do if the person voted on such papers?

Mr. Davenport—If he was brought before me on proper complaint, I should lock him up.

Senator McDonald—If I was in the case I should certainly sue you for false imprisonment.

Mr. Davenport—I have been waiting for somebody to do that. Somebody tried it, but had to pay his own costs.

Senator McDonald—Don't put that down, Mr. Stenographer.

Senator Wallace (impatiently)—Now, Mr. Davenport, let us go on with your testimony.

Mr. Davenport proceeded to show, by a decision of Judge Pratt, that the testimony showing five years' residence must be taken in open Court by an oral examination of the witness, previously prepared affidavits not being in evidence. In these cases in 1868 no record was taken by the Court. On the minutes of the Supreme Court six names appeared during the month of October up to Oct. 6. On the next day the Court adjourned, and not a line appeared on the minutes in regard to the other 18,818 persons. Mr. Davenport was interrupted in his legal quotations to show that a Court record was necessary by Senator McDonald. He replied that he was simply stating the authority under which he acted. Senator McDonald did not see any need for it and complained that he could not tell when the witness was reading and when he was commenting.

Senator Blair—I can tell. Mr. Davenport, pray proceed.

Mr. Davenport quoted several authorities, showing the necessity of Court decisions being recorded in naturalization cases, and said that in the Superior Court in this city the records were kept in 1844 and down to 1858, but when the naturalizations began on a large scale the clerks abandoned the custom because it was a little trouble; and not until 1872 or 1873 did they resume the practice of recording the minutes of the Court. Judge Blatchford, although expressing the opinion that where the applications were upon the files, and it had been the custom of the Court to treat these files as records, they should be treated as records, yet admitted that such records might be impeached.

MORE INTERRUPTIONS.

Senator McDonald—Who are you swearing by now?

Mr. Davenport—I am speaking of Judge Blatchford.

A short discussion ensued, in the course of which Senator Hoar said:

If it be true that there were some 60,000 of these naturalization papers, that were void and bogus all through, that they were obtained by a mere sham, it is not necessary, perhaps, in this distance of time, to consider if there was a mistake as to the quality or character of the record. I do not think it necessary to spend so much time on this point. Mr. Davenport has given his reasons.

Senator Blair (to Mr. Davenport)—If this is a silly investigation, do you consider yourself responsible for it?

Senator Hoar—No, I think that is not a fair question.

Senator McDonald—Let him answer the question.

Senator Blair—You do not bear in mind that this has been stated in evidence. I merely asked him if he was responsible for this investigation in any way.

Senator Hoar—The witness was giving his reasons for the action taken by him, and it seems to me something like the case where counsel went into Court with twenty reasons why his client would not appear. The first was that his client was dead.

Senator Blair—In this case the Judge does not seem to be satisfied.

SOME EFFECT OF THE FRAUDS.

Senator Hoar—The American people are the judges, and they appear to be satisfied. When the American people see that in the great City of New York in the year 1876 its vast Electoral vote was determined, and the Electoral vote of several other States neutralized, by a pretended naturalization of 60,000 voters who never went into court, did not exist, did not have any witnesses in many cases, I do not think they will trouble their heads much about those other reasons.

Senator McDonald—I do not admit that 60,000 persons were naturalized fraudulently.

Senator Hoar—The additional fact is that Brother McDonald does not admit that the American people have a right to be a judge in the matter.

Senator McDonald—The additional statement is that this statement has not much foundation to rest upon.

Senator Wallace—That fraud, which everybody admits, has been made the vehicle to destroy tens of thousands of votes since.

This little tilt having ended, Mr. Davenport was allowed to proceed with his citation of authorities, but in a short time Senator Blair interrupted with a question as to his opinion of the naturalization papers of 1868, in regard to which warrants had been issued.

Mr. Davenport—I believed then that they were fraudulent and void, and I still believe the same.

Senator Blair—Are there any of those papers still outstanding?

Mr. Davenport—There are, and during the coming Presidential election I intend pursuing the same course in regard to them as I did in 1878. The holders of them have received the fullest kind of notice, and I do not believe there is any voter on an 1868 paper who does not believe that the validity of this paper is questioned. Their validity was first questioned in 1868, and the holders have been frequently warned since by publication in the papers, by official notification, by challenges, by personal notice to the holders, and by the various investigations which have followed my actions.

A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES.

I have here some facts in regard to naturalization from the year 1856 to 1876, as follows:

Year.	*No. naturalized.*	*Year.*	*No. naturalized.*	*Year.*	*No. naturalized.*
1856	16,516	1863	2,641	1870	4,047
1857	8,998	1864	12,202	1871	3,528
1858	6,975	1865	7,239	1872	9,965
1859	7,649	1866	3,040	1873	4,197
1860	3,564	1867	15,486	1874	4,752
1861	13,058	1868	7,042	1875	4,907
1862	2,417	1869	3,078	1876	10,830

"There have been about 7,000 since," added Mr. Davenport.

Senator Blair—Have you any statistics showing the ratio of foreign population and increase of naturalized citizens?

Mr. Davenport—I have the emigration statistics from 1847 to 1876, but there is nothing to indicate what became of the immigrants.

Senator Blair—Have you read the testimony of Mr. Boese, the Clerk of the Superior Court, and have you any statement to make in regard to it?

Mr. Davenport—Well, he takes the State census of 1875, and tries to show that it is correct. There are no means by which they can make it correct. A committee was appointed by the Legislature, and the members went over it with me, in the office of the Secretary of State. We found that the census, so far as the population was concerned, was fair; but owing to the stupidity and carelessness of the enumerators, so far as voters and aliens were concerned, it was grossly wrong. For instance, in my own house it gives myself, my wife, and four children, and three female servants, all as voters. In the house of Mr. Howard, jeweler, at Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, they had all his children, his wife, and his servants down as voters. I instance these as individual cases, but there were many others in the Murray Hill and Fifth-avenue districts. The only way in which they could correct this, which they endeavored to do, was by striking out the women and children, but then they had no means of distinguishing which of the men were aliens and which were voters. The statement gave 232,252 voters and 141,000 aliens. In 1876 there could not have been over 194,546 voters. There are not at this time 230,000 voters in the County of New York.

The same person refers to emigration as being the reason why naturalization was larger in 1868 than before, but he entirely overlooks the fact that no person who came here after 1863 could be naturalized in 1868; and that in that year the emigration had fallen from 183,000 down to 8,000. He also says that many persons did not want to get naturalized during the years of the War, and that these came in for naturalization in 1868. To that I answer that there had not been, prior to 1866, in any year, not a Presidential year, over 9,000 persons naturalized. Both 1866 and 1867 ran up very high,—13,040 and 15,486,—nearly double what had been the average of any Presidential year prior to that. This shows to what extent those who had neglected to naturalize in previous years increased the number of that year.

MR. DAVENPORT'S JURISDICTION.

Senator Blair—What does your district comprise?

Mr. Davenport—The district runs on both sides the river from here to Albany County. The City of New York alone had a population in 1876 of 1,100,000, of which 44½ per cent are of foreign birth. Some idea of the density of the population may be obtained from the fact that one-half of the entire population was between the Battery and Fourteenth street, a territory of only 2,400 acres. The National census of 1870 showed a population in the Sixth Ward of 21,153, of which 17,128, or 81 per cent, lived in tenement houses. Of the 95,411 residents in the Seventeenth Ward, 72,344, or 70 82-100, found their homes in similar dwellings. There were only fourteen cities in the whole United States in 1875 that had a larger population than that ward.

Senator Hoar—What was the majority for the Democratic party in the State of New York in the Presidential year of 1868?

Mr. Davenport—The total Democratic vote was 429,883; the total Republican vote 419,883, making the Democratic majority just 10,000. The Democratic majority in this county was 60,554.

Senator Hoar—What was the number of those who voted on these fraudulent naturalization papers, in your opinion?

Mr. Davenport—In the neighborhood of 40,000. The others voted in various counties in this State, in the State of New Jersey, Connecticut, and in Pennsylvania. Of the number of naturalization papers actually issued in that year, only about 4,500 claimed to live outside the County of New York.

Senator McDonald—Then there were about 37,574 of those who had been naturalized, according to the records of the Court, who appear to have been residents of the City of New York?

Mr. Davenport—Who appear to have been.

Senator McDonald—How many naturalization papers bearing the seal of the Court, in excess of the number upon the records of the Court, were there issued that year?

Mr. Davenport—About 18,000. The Supreme Court alone issued 39,000 certified blanks, of which 18,824 were used. Of these I have seen about 4,000 or 5,000 personally. The papers were issued in blank, with no name to them. They were not naturalization papers legally, but they were used as such. Of these blanks, with the names filled in so as to complete the certificate by which the person might register, I have seen about 100. They were seized by the police on the complaint of Republicans. They were not used, but they were given out for use.

Senator Hoar—Where were they seized?

Mr. Davenport—They were found in the barroom secreted behind a mirror, where they were waiting for transportation to Connecticut.

Senator McDonald—Then they were not used?

Mr. Davenport—Not that particular lot. There were about 3,000 of them.

Senator McDonald then asked how many more of these certificates Mr. Davenport knew of, of his own knowledge, and asked if he could state any other fact, within his own knowledge, in connection with this large issue of certificates. Mr. Davenport repeated the number he had seen, and said that he knew of large numbers of others that had been issued; but this knowledge did not suit the Senator, and the Committee discussed at length what was evidence within the witness' knowledge. The original question became so befogged in the discussion that Mr. Davenport said he could not understand it. Senator Blair, although disclaiming a reputation for any natural or required stupidity, yet failed to see the point. Senator McDonald persisted, however, and having at length obtained the admission from Mr. Davenport that the facts stated by him were within his own knowledge, the cross-examination was then proceeded with. In the course of this Mr. Davenport said it was unusual for Judges to sit at night, but he had known it to be done before. In this instance Judge Barnard sat all night, which was something more than unusual.

Senator McDonald—In the interest of those who were making applications?

Mr. Davenport—I do not know. I believe it was solely in the interest of the Democratic party. I do not think he knew or cared anything about the applicants.

Senator McDonald (very savagely)—And that has been the stimulating cause of your activity in the whole matter, has it not?

Mr. Davenport (very quietly)—It has not. I have dealt with everybody in this matter entirely fairly.

Senator McDonald—You are free from party spirit, I suppose, and yet you assume, with District-Attorney Bliss, that 98 per cent of those naturalization papers were held by Democrats and 2 per cent by Republicans.

THE WITNESS TAKES CARE OF HIMSELF.

Senator Hoar objected to questions which were simply comments upon the present or other witnesses, but Mr. Davenport coolly answered the question. Of the papers secured in 1868, he said, and held by voters in 1878, about 75 per cent were assumed to be Democratic and 25 per cent Republican. But all the naturalization papers issued in 1868 were to Democratic applicants, with the exception of about 2,800. He believed most of these were naturalized in the Court of Common Pleas, where naturalization was honestly conducted.

The witness was then cross-examined as to his connection with the Republican party in 1868, and as to the number of warrants he issued, the number served, and the number of persons held for appearance at court. To the last question he replied: "They were all held. I did not go through the farce of arresting people on purpose to discharge them." In regard to the comparatively small number who were indicted he explained that at the request of the Attorney-General he took only specimen cases on certain specific points.

Senator McDonald—It seems that you issued 3,100 warrants; about 600 were served, and only some forty persons were indicted, and, so far as you know, there were no convictions?

Mr. Davenport—I know that indictments were ordered in forty cases, and that in twenty cases they were found. And that is not all, for the Grand Jury made a presentment on the subject in which they condemned this naturalization scheme very strongly.

Senator McDonald—Yes, I see you know all about that presentment, but nothing about the indictment.

Mr. Davenport—I know of that because I was Clerk of the Court, and was requested by the Grand Jury to forward their presentment to Congress.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

At this point—half-past 1—the Committee took a recess for half an hour. The afternoon session was comparatively dull. Senator Hoar went away early, and started for his home in Massachusetts.

Senator McDonald—Then you assumed that every man who registered on papers obtained in 1868 had registered on fraudulent papers?

Mr. Davenport—I assumed that to some extent.

He was then questioned as to the opinion delivered by Judge Blatchford, in which the Court index was held to be a sufficient record.

"What is your opinion of Judge Blatchford's decision?" asked the Senator, after several questions upon the point.

Mr. Davenport—I am not here to criticize Judge Blatchford.

Senator McDonald—You have certainly insinuated that Judge Barnard and Judge McCunn acted fraudulently.

Mr. Davenport—I don't insinuate anything of the kind. I say they did.

Senator McDonald—I ask you now whether, be their conduct fraudulent or otherwise, could it be set up to impeach the record they made?

Mr. Davenport—That I did not state.

Senator McDonald—Why do you attack the record, then?

Mr. Davenport—I do so on the ground of fraud.

Senator McDonald—On the part of the Judges?

Mr. Davenport—I did not say that. I said on an act of fraud because it was fraud from beginning to end. I did not make use of the statement that they had acted fraudulently in the connection you assume that I did. I made that statement by itself.

Senator McDonald—You certainly have undertaken to charge them with having issued fraudulent naturalization papers, without having examined the persons in court, and without having examined the witnesses upon whose evidence the papers were issued.

Mr. Davenport—Yes, sir.

Senator McDonald—Now, what is your charge against them? What is your opinion of the subject?

Senator Blair remarked that fortunately for the Democrats the witness was not called upon to give that. Senator McDonald did not see why the witness should not state it, as he was allowed to give elaborate legal documents by the hour together. Senator Wallace, turning from the letter-writing that had engrossed all his attention, suggested that as they appeared to have got into a sort of corner, they should adjourn in order to give Mr. Davenport a chance to freshen up.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Davenport will then take the stand again, and there are two other witnesses to be examined. The Committee hope to close the investigation by Monday evening.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Disposal of a Mass of Routine Business.

With the exception of Commissioners Hutt and Rheinwald, all the members of the County Board were present when the roll was called at the regular weekly meeting held yesterday afternoon.

As Constable for the West Side, John Shoemaker was elected upon motion of Commissioner Clark.

A communication was read in regard to the Harms case, stating that on July 31 Judge Harper would be in the city, when he would decide upon the motion for a new trial. The communication was placed on file.

The approval of the Board was then given the contract and bond furnished by the Hale Elevator Company for placing four elevators in the new Court-House according to plans and specifications. The bondsmen are William E. Hale, George W. Hale, F. T. Wheeler, Lucius G. Fisher, and Edwin R. Wadsworth. The bond was for $5,500.

James R. Doolittle, Jr., sent in a communication containing a resolution adopted by the Democratic Central Committee asking that the County Board redistrict the voting-districts of the city. The resolution asked for an increase in polling-places in the more populous wards. A sub-committee has been appointed by the Democratic Committee to meet with the Board and discuss the matter hereafter.

The communication, on motion of Commissioner Clark, was referred to the Committee on Public Service. That Committee was instructed to decide upon the day of meeting for the discussion of the question, and communicate that date to the Board so that all who felt interested might be present.

THE USUAL REPORTS

from Standing Committees were passed upon. That on Finance reported favorably upon the semi-annual statements of the several Court Clerks, and submitted bills netting $75; that on Judiciary recommended that $400 be paid to Mr. John Cooper for services in the Harms case. This recommendation was concurred in. The Committee on Hospitals reported bills amounting to $1,373; Public Charities, $575.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Hospitals it was decided to engage John Warner to repaint the wood-work of the County Hospital at his price—$325. It was further recommended by this Committee, and the recommendation was agreed to, that the basement of the Hospital be converted into a medical ward, owing to the increased demand, and that a separate ward, 60 by 20 and one story high, be erected for the accommodation of the erysipelas patients.

The inhabitants of the district in the vicinity of the Poor-House and Insane Asylum had made loud complaint that the atmosphere, owing to the defective sewerage, was not exactly perfumed with the odors of Arabia. The Committee reported on the matter, and Mr. Wheeler advised that the sewage of those institutions be run off in close sewers. The nostrils of the natives of that quarter should be consulted. In the same report it was recommended that the resolution of Commissioner Senne, submitted at a previous meeting, dismissing from further service the Committee appointed to secure a new farm, rejecting all bids made, and advising that arrangements be made at the present farm to meet the increased demand be adopted.

Mr. Wheeler, in a long speech, spoke against the recommendation adopting the resolution of Mr. Senne, but the Board looked upon the matter differently, and concurred.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts recommended that the bill for repaving the jail-yard, amounting to $1,100, be paid. The Committee had examined the work and found it satisfactory.

Mr. Coburn asked what the adverse comments of the press upon the job meant if the job was satisfactory.

In reply, Mr. Boese said that the work had not turned out as well as was expected, but that the contractor had conformed to the specifications, and he thought

THE BILL SHOULD BE PAID.

The recommendation was adopted.

Bills were passed upon from the Committees on Town and Town Accounts, footing $492; Public Service, $93; Public Records, $186; Printing and Stationery, $1,598.

The Probate Court was authorized to rent an additional room at $30 per month.

It was recommended by the joint Committee on Public Buildings and Service that McNeill & Son be allowed $25,000 on their Court-House contract.

Commissioner Meyer protested on the ground that the contractor had not finished all the cut-stone work according to the terms of the contract.

Some discussion ensued, and when a vote was taken upon the recommendation it resulted as follows:

Ayes—Burling, Clark, Coburn, Miller, Spofford, Wheeler, and Wood—7.

Nays—Stewart, Senne, Purington, Meyer, Boese, Ayars—6.

The adoption of the recommendation required two-thirds in favor.

A special committee recommended the purchase of the Norwood branch of the Northwestern toll road controlled by A. J. Snell, for $3,000. Adopted.

Commissioner Stewart then moved a reconsideration of the vote adverse to the allowance of $25,000 to McNeill & Son. A vote upon the recommendation resulted in its adoption.

It was resolved, on motion of Commissioner Stewart, that a committee consisting of the Assessors be appointed to appraise the property known as the Reform School grounds.

The Board adjourned until Aug. 2.

THE COURTS.

THE FIDELITY.

In the case of the Fidelity Savings Bank, the Receiver filed a report stating that on the 26th of June he received instructions to sell the W. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 34, 12, 8 in Grundy County, containing about seventy-five acres, for $2,000. The usual time for filing objections was given, and since then he has received three better offers, the best being an offer of $2,350 from John A. Reichelt, the one who made the $2,000 offer. Judge Jameson directed this last offer to be accepted unless objections are filed by the 24th inst.

ITEMS.

Judge Drummond has gone to Springfield to attend the funeral of Judge Logan.

Judge Gary will not be in court again until Monday, Aug. 2. He will also be in court Aug. 4 to take defaults.

Judge Jameson was in court yesterday, but will not be in again until next Monday.

DIVORCES.

William D. Goodnow filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court asking for a divorce on account of the desertion of his wife, Addie M. Goodnow, née Kimball.

David Van Cleef also complains that his wife, Mary B., in November, 1876, about eighteen months after their marriage, willfully deserted him without any cause, and has hitherto failed to return. As it is probable she has before this forgotten where he lives, he is of the opinion that they both will be happier separate, and therefore asks for a new deal all round.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted divorces to Elizabeth Potzel from Adam Potzel on the ground of desertion; to Charlotte Blewett from William Blewett for cruelty; and to Elizabeth Muehlberger from Christoph Muehlberger on the ground of desertion.

STATE COURTS.

The Phœnix Iron Company began a suit yesterday to recover $3,000 of James M. Whaling.

The Keystone Manufacturing Company commenced a suit for $8,000 against A. B. Meeker & Co.

The Boston Blower Company brought suit against Nelson Morris, claiming $5,000.

Nicholas Webber filed a bill against the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company to restrain it from taking possession of his lot, twenty feet front by 157 feet deep, on Fourth avenue.

THE CALL.

JUDGE ROGERS—CRIMINAL COURT—Nos. 1,278, 1,331, 1,332, 1,442, and 1,508.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Political Questions.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LA PORTE, Ind., July 19.—Please answer the following questions and greatly oblige:

(1) Does a six months' residence in Indiana entitle a direct foreigner to a vote?

(2) Can a United States sailor or soldier vote for President at any port or station?

(3) Is a voter a citizen of the United States?

[(1) No. It takes a five years' residence to enable a direct foreigner to vote. (2) He cannot. (3) Yes.]

The Bridge Nuisance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 17.—I reside upon the North Side, and have to be at my duty at 8 a. m., and I would like to know if the traffic on the river could not be so arranged that no vessel should be allowed to pass in or out between the hours of 6 and 10 a. m. and 5 and 7 p. m. I have had to wait frequently thirty to forty minutes; indeed, I think in one or two instances it must have been more, for I have walked from State street to the La Salle street tunnel, passed through, and still found the cars and vehicles waiting the bridge at Clark street. In every large city that I have been in I have always seen some attention paid to the workingman, and an effort to protect him from the displeasure of his employer, or worse, possibly, a deduction from his pay, by his nonattendance at work. Delay at bridges is an excuse that will stand for a day or so, but it comes to be discredited when it is of so frequent occurrence. I therefore appeal for your aid to abate this nuisance. Surely there is some one that can regulate the traffic so as to prevent these steamers and schooners from going to and fro whenever it suits their convenience, without the slightest regard for others.

A CLERK.

GEN. HANCOCK.

More About the Winchester-Church Affair—Hancock's Sympathy with the South in That Case Simply an Index of His General Inclination.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 17.—THE TRIBUNE of July 16, under the caption, "Managed by a Minister," shows up the true inwardness of Gen. Hancock far more than a person unfamiliar with church-affairs in the South has any idea; and, for the enlightenment of those who do not quite understand the situation as it was at that time, I desire to state a few facts through the columns of your paper.

Previous to the War a discussion arose in the Methodist Church on the question of Slavery. All the older Methodists will remember how it always came up at General Conference,—the Southern brethren defending it as a God-given institution, and those of the North and West pronouncing it directly in conflict with the Bible and all laws of justice or humanity. Finally the Methodists of the North and West grew so numerous that they were able to insert in their Discipline an Anti-Slavery plank, notwithstanding the blustering opposition of the Southern ministers. The Southerners threatened secession; and, when they found they could not bully the Conference, did go out from the main body, and establish a new division, which they called the "Methodist Episcopal Church South." The same spirit which made the South attempt secession when it could no longer dictate to the entire Nation actuated the advocates of Slavery to secede from the Methodist Conference.

While ministers, either singly or in a body, may quit the Methodist Church if they will, a wise provision in the deed to the property prevents their carrying with them a right to the church-property; so, when the Methodist Slavocracy departed, they left the property in the possession of those members who adhered to the old Conference. The "Methodist Church South," as it is called, separated itself as completely from its former alliance as if it had gone over to the Church of Rome. It built separate places of worship, had its own Conference, its own hymn-books, and went its own chosen way, making no claim to the property of the Church it had forsaken, until after the close of the War. Then followed such scenes as are described in the article above referred to. In many places the Southern element was so largely in the majority that it conquered and took forceful possession of the property. Because it failed to do so in Winchester was no fault of Gen. Hancock, whose sympathy was then, is now, and probably ever will be, with the Slavocracy of the South. When he said, "There must be no interference with those people," he meant it not only in matters pertaining to the Church, but in all other things. If any one questions it, let him remember that Gen. Hancock was as emphatic about non-interference with the pleasant pastime of Louisianians as he was about the men in Winchester. Whether they wanted to kill negroes and loyalists, or steal churches, it was "allee samee" to him: "*They must not be interfered with.*"

Gen. Hancock knew perfectly well (if he had *any* knowledge of the affairs of the country) that the adherents to the old Conference had, almost to a man, stood firm and loyal to the Government through all the long years of war. He knew that in that Church, and *that only*, of whatever denomination, Loyalists and Northerners were kindly and courteously received. He knew that many of the members of that Church—that very church in Winchester—had been dragged from their homes and thrown into Rebel prisons for the crime of being loyal to the United States Government. He knew, too, that nowhere were there to be found more rampant, aggressive Rebels than among the seceders from that Church; that a loyal man had no place among them; that they believed in Secession, and all it implies. And yet, when these same Rebels who had hooted the loyal men off to prison, came to steal away their place in which to worship God, he said emphatically: "*These people must not be interfered with.*" Was it protecting the men who had suffered almost death for their country's flag? Ah, no! It was aiding in their villainy the men who had trampled that flag beneath their feet.

Winchester has witnessed many strange scenes, and that old Methodist Church has not been without its share of them. No one has ever forgot a Sunday night during the War, when, during service, the gas was suddenly turned off, and the church was left in total darkness. Men came tramping up the aisle; there was a brief struggle, a stifled outcry, a tramp, tramp away again; and then all was still. When the gas was relighted, they found that a brave, true, loyal man had been captured and dragged away. Into God's house his own townsmen had come and taken him. His wife and children waited, and hoped, and prayed; but they never saw him again. He was slain because he dared to be true to his country. And yet Gen. Hancock could not permit those people who were responsible for such things to be interfered with.

To Dr. Lanahan's firmness do the loyal Methodists of Winchester owe their success in retaining their church. There were anxious Sabbaths after the War had ended,—Sabbaths when pistols were close neighbors to Bibles, and every man who entered was carefully noticed. Dr. Lanahan was on their side; but Gen. Hancock was not, nor was Andrew Johnson, the then President.

Perhaps the darkest day Winchester loyalists ever saw after the War was that which brought the news that the Senate had failed to convict Andrew Johnson on his impeachment. If they, if all true patriots, do not wish to see that dark day repeated and made unspeakably worse, let them help to defeat the man who was Johnson's strong right arm in his attempt to defeat the Reconstruction laws; who did all in his power to humiliate loyal men and exalt Rebels; who spared no effort to aid the South in overthrowing all the North had gained by the War.

Don't. I beg of you, don't be blind to facts. Gen. Hancock, if he were the nominee of and elected by the Republicans would affiliate with the South. It is the way his sympathies tend, what he likes, and what he would do. To what an intensified degree can he indulge his feelings when indebted to the South for his election, and entirely surrounded by that class.

The Southerners tell you there are no outrages there. I can tell you of a Chicago girl who with her own hands bound up Eliza Pinkston's wounds. I can tell you of Southern Unionists who within three months have told me it was harder to get along without being molested than it was during the War. I can tell you of outrages—and substantiate them too—which would chill your blood.

The loyal men of the North and West were not all Republicans. The soldiers who fill the cemeteries I have visited, from Washington to Florida, from the Ohio River to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, were not all the sons of Republicans. I want to say just this to the fathers who gave their sons for the country, and who yet feel that they want to cast their votes for Gen. Hancock:

Stop a little, and think whether you are quite willing to trample your son's grave beneath your feet. Are you quite sure you are willing to say he died fighting on the wrong side? If there is one crippled by the War and yet alive, are you ready to see him turned from the place the Government has given him in which to earn his living, and the man who made him a cripple put in his place? Are you anxious to see soldiers' widows and orphans turned adrift to make room for the women who called your son "one of Lincoln's dogs"? If you are, vote for the Democratic nominees. You will surely not be to blame if all these things do not come to pass.

L. D. C.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate for dyspepsia and nervousness. The late Winslow Lewis, M. D., the distinguished physician of Boston, said: "Having in my own person experienced those ills for which the Acid Phosphate is prescribed, I, having found great relief and alleviation by its use, most cheerfully attest my appreciation of its excellence."

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMERous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 10 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

CHAS. BENNETT, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 939 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—IN REGARD TO THE whereabouts of either Harlow, Makenzie, Lorenzo or Albion Evans (brothers), natives of the State of Maine. Any person giving such information will be suitably rewarded; exchanges please copy. E. N. EVANS, York, Neb.

PERSONAL—C L: THINK YOU WRONG ME. I want to do right. See me at once. C.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN 11 AND 1 O'CLOCK, ONE RED Russia leather pocketbook marked inside of cover J. Bartenschlager, presented by Henry Trziaek. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at J. BARTENSCHLAGER'S, 100 West Water-st., opposite Northwestern Depot.

LOST—FROM 161 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—BULL-terrier dog, weight 50 pounds, white, with brindle mark on right side of face and upper end of tail; answers to the name of Fred. Finder will be rewarded by FRANK McKINSTRY, address as above.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, CORNER WEST Lake and Carpenter-sts., a pocketbook. Return to 302 West Lake-st.

LOST—WHITE BULLDOG PUP FROM HARMON-court. Finder will please return to Mrs. F. S. FLINT, 11 Harmon-court, and receive $5 reward.

LOST—$40—TWO $20 BILLS. A LIBERAL REWARD will be paid to the finder returning same to JOHN H. MAY, 358 Palmer House.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN MANUFACTURING business, to purchase quarter or half interest. Capital required, $4,000 to $10,000. Address G 32, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—USED TO TRAVELING, for a very good-paying business, with a small capital. Address G 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, with $10,000 to $20,000, for a genteel established mercantile firm on the Pacific Coast. References given. For particulars address C 36, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALED—
THE
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT AND SQUARE GRAND
PIANOS.
INDORSED BY ARTISTS EVERYWHERE.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

FISCHER
UPRIGHT
PIANOS—
For upwards of forty years these superb instruments have retained their position at the head of moderate priced pianos. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

LYON & HEALY PIANOS—
S. G. Pratt, the eminent pianist and composer, thus expresses himself concerning their well-known merits: "I congratulate you upon the great and well-merited success of the Lyon-Healy Piano, which, to my mind, is unquestionably the best small piano I have met with, either in this country or Europe. Had I not examined and thoroughly tested this piano, I could scarcely believe it possible that such a superb quality of tone could be produced in such a limited space and for so small an amount of money."
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FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—GENTLEMAN'S turnout, consisting of sound 7-year-old horse, nearly new harness, and top buggy. Inquire at barn rear of 2632 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE FAMILY HORSE AT 1411 Wabash-av.

WANTED—RIDING PONIES. APPLY WITH ponies at riding-school, Madison-st., near corner of Throop, West Side.

WANTED—TO BUY—CHEAP FOR CASH, A nice easy driving horse for buggy; weight, 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. Address G 46, Tribune office.

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South Side.

2404 WABASH-AV.—EAST FRONT SUITE of rooms furnished or unfurnished, with board. References.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Rooms, with board, $4 to $6 per week; without board, $2 to $4.

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HO! FOR THE RACES—PARTIES CAN SECURE first-class rooms on the European plan at the St. Lawrence House, 163 and 165 South Clark-st., opposite Splan's Turf Exchange.

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A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at GELDER'S, 1710 State-st. (old No. 864). Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

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FOR SALE—74X174 WABASH-AV., CORNER Thirty-seventh-st.
200 feet Kenwood-av., corner Forty-eighth-st., two blocks from Kenwood Depot, $35.
100x150 feet Vincennes-av., corner Forty-second-st.
25x160 Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.
20 lots West Superior, Erie, and Huron-sts., near Noble-st. J. W. FARLIN, 75 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$15,000—TWO FINE MODERN BRICK dwellings and lot 50x180 on Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st. These two houses are built together, and are No. 1 modern dwellings. Sell both $15,000. Terms easy, and must be sold this week or not at all.

$85 per foot—Lot 100x160 on Michigan-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts. This is the cheapest property ever sold on Michigan-av.; it is worth now $50 per foot, but owner is going back to Europe, and wants the money. Take a bargain when you can get it. T. B. BOYD, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 2131 MICHIGAN-AV.—LOT 25X161 to a 20-foot alley, with a 3-story and basement brick building, first floor a store, and the two upper floors used as dwellings; a good, light basement; 2-story brick barn; only 100 feet north of Twenty-second-st. We will sell this property cheap if sold soon. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON DEARBORN-AV., NORTH of Chicago-av., east front. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE—OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL place, consisting of 40 acres of land, with two large houses (one recently built), good outhouses, fine fruit trees, grounds shady and undulating, gravel walks; premises adjoin station of Galena Division of C. & N. W. R. R. at Geneva. Four trains daily. One hour's run in and from Chicago. There is a mineral spring on the grounds containing valuable medicinal properties. Will sell, exchange, or rent, on very reasonable terms. Apply to CHARLES L. EASTON, Room 10, 102 Washington-st., Chicago; or G. A. SACKETT, Geneva, Kane County, Illinois.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON lake shore, one block south of Kenwood depot; large grounds; brick house of 17 rooms with all modern improvements. Apply to J. N. & F. W. BARKER, 69 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 15,000 ACRES OF GOOD UNimproved upland, situated on or near the St. Louis, I. M. & So. Railroad, in Northeast Arkansas. Title good. This land will be sold cheap to any real estate dealer for cash, or part cash, or general merchandise, in a body. These lands were entered fifteen to twenty-five years ago. Some good and responsible agent wanted to sell them, and a list will be furnished. Address E. L. WATSON, Jacksonport, Ark.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CHEAP BRICK HOUSES IN THE vicinity of Lincoln Park for cash. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—VERY LOW TO FIRST-CLASS TENant, fine three-story brick house, 476 North La Salle-st.; has all modern conveniences. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—TO MAY 1—FURNISHED 2-STORY and basement brick house, 10 rooms; hot and cold water on all the floors; bath-room, etc.; $50. 317 Webster-av. DR. M. B. CLEVELAND, 126 State-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—LARGE MODERN BRICK HOUSE ON Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.; furnace, gas, water, etc.; in thorough repair. Barn will be built if desired. Will be rented for one or more years. House open for inspection. J. C. SMITH, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

West Side.

TO RENT—$17 PER MONTH, FINE 2-STORY BRICK house, 442 Irving-place; $18, 2-story brick, 30 Fillmore-st.; $12, second floor, containing 6 large rooms, in 2-story frame, 2 Harvard-st. Inquire 505 Western-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS 3 AND 4, 235 STATE-ST., corner Jackson. Apply at Room 10.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS. 1243 Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; every convenience. 494 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

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North Side.

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FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY, HORSES and wagons; everything connected with it in first-class order, with a trade of $100 per day. Stock will invoice about $2,500. All cash. Reasons for selling, other business and sickness. 404 State-st.

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SAFE INVESTMENT—DOUBLE MONEY IN SIX months; new and legitimate. Address D 94, Tribune office.

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WANTED—COINS (U. S.)—DOLLARS OF 1794, 1804, 1836, 1838, 1839, 1851, 1852, 1858; half dollars, 1794, 1796, 1797, 1801; quarter dollars, 1823, 1827; dimes, 1796 to 1805; half dimes, 1794 to 1805; copper cents, 1793, 1799; half cents, 1793, 1796. Call on or address to-day No. 67 Tremont House, this city.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF BUSINESS houses that have a specialty that a first-class street salesman can handle, or would advertise a special line patent medicines. Address G 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—PAINTER'S SWING-SCAFFOLD; second-hand. E. W. GILLETT, 44 Michigan-av.

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A LADY WISHES TO EXCHANGE A LOT OF handsome laces for a second-class return ticket to Europe. Address for two days G 26, Tribune.

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FOR SALE—500 BUSHELS OF EAR CORN IN large or small quantities at 35 cents per bushel, in the Town of Niles, near the Village of Dutchman's Point, by L. HALL.

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Trades.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER TO TAKE CHARGE of two engines (one large and one small), seven steam pumps of different builds, 10,000 feet of steam and water pipe, and the machinery; a good situation offered if after one month's trial he proves to be competent and strictly temperate; no one need apply unless he is willing to work on trial at least one month. Apply to P.-O. Box 275, Burlington, Ia.

WANTED—A TINNER TO GO INTO THE COUNtry; must be thoroughly competent; good wages and steady employment guaranteed. Address G 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT COMMERCIAL Hotel, Lincoln, Neb.; wages $14 per week; no Sunday work; steady employment. S. A. GLEASON, Proprietor.

WANTED—FINISHERS AT FURNITURE STORE 38 and 40 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD BLACKSMITH ON LIGHT work. FRANCIS W. CORSY & CO., Room 14, 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD PAINTERS AT 131 Pine-st. M. MOYER.

WANTED—TWO BRICKLAYERS AND TWO LAborers; the best wages and railroad fare. Apply to Chicago Linseed Oil Works, Grand Crossing.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS FOREMAN FOR upholstery shop, and 12 good upholsterers; also first-class finisher to take charge of finishing-room in a large Western city. Apply at 9 a. m. at 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST MEAT CUTTER. APPLY at 726 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GALVANIZED-IRON cornice-men. W. B. WHITE, 62 and 64 Pacific-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN THAT UNDERstands washing carriages and wagons. Apply at LITTLE'S barn, rear 195 South Clark-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin and Illinois; wages $1.50 per day; free fare; 100 for lumber yards in the city; 50 for farm work; 50 for rolling-mills. Call early. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—FOR BLACK HILLS ROAD IN Dakota Territory, 500 good laborers at $1.75 per day; board $3.50 per week; one year's work; free fare; next gang goes Wednesday at 10 a. m. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN BY A gentleman who drives a T cart. He must thoroughly understand the care of harness and wagons, and must be a good groom. None need apply who cannot furnish the best of city references as regards character, etc. Apply to-day between 11 and 12 a. m. at 46 and 48 South Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—50 LABORERS FOR LUMBER YARD; $1.50 to $2 per day; 500 for Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; $1.75 per day; free fare; 25 for sawmill; leave to-day. ANGELL & CO., 6¼ West Lake-st.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR C. & N. W. R. R. for Iowa, Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, from $1.50 to $1.75 per day; 100 for city, $1.75 per day; 100 for stone quarry, 100 for Illinois, free fare; 50 farm hands, at J. H. SPERBECKS', 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—VARNISH AGENT—ONLY THOSE OF experience and best reference need address JAMES STOKES, JR. (late of Wm. Tilden & Stokes), Box 1470, P. O., New York City.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL "EUREKA Lamp-Fillers." New and best 10 cent article ever made. Sales enormous. Send 10 cents for samples and circular. J. M. HUNTER & CO., 38 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for New York manufacturing house on commission. Those with the best references will call after 5 p. m. at 79 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MAN (GERMAN) TO DO HOUSEwork and take care of cow. 1241 Wabash-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

WANTED—500 MEN TO WORK ON THE DENver & Rio Grande R. R., running through the great gold and silver mining district of Colorado. Permanent employment guaranteed and big wages paid. Apply at Haverly Mining Exchange, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.

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WANTED—TWO STRONG BOYS TO HELP IN KRANZ'S candy factory. 78 and 80 State-st.

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WANTED—A WAITER AT EXCHANGE RESTaurant, Union Stock Yards. Inquire of JOHN STEPHENS.

WANTED—AGENTS—OUR GOODS OFFER GENteel men rare inducements on small capital; experience unnecessary. MERRILL & CO., 27 North Clark-st.

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WANTED—A MANAGER FOR A GOOD-PAYing gift-show, with $1,000, to go to Australia. Address PROF. ANDERSON, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN; A COMpetent and thorough hardware salesman to travel in Southern Iowa and Missouri. None other need address G 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO TEND BAR; ONE WHO understands the business; German preferred. 738 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN AND DEsigner can get a good situation by applying to W. B. WHITE, 62 and 64 Pacific-av.

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR WHOLESALE PAper business for Western trade. Address G 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT EVANSTON—GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Apply to Mr. SPALDING, 168 Clark-st., second floor, or corner Chicago-av. and Greenwood-st., Evanston.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON at 1814 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; also, a second girl; small family; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 208 Twenty-eighth-st., near Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—ONE TO DO GENERAL housework and one for second work and to take care of children at 231 West Chicago-av., near May-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL FOR HOUSEwork, with good references. Apply at 91 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family of three. Must be a good laundress. 178 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, three in family. Apply at 235 Burling-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer at 277 East Erie-st. Apply at the house between 8 and 10 in the morning.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 1468 Michigan-av.

WANTED—I CAN SUPPLY SEVERAL HUNdred girls and women with work this week. NETTA G. ROOD, 51 and 53 La Salle-st.

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WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SEWING GIRLS FOR dressmaking. 126 South State-st., Room 23.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NEAT TIDY NURSE GIRL TO mind a baby. Apply at 1841 Wabash-av.

WANTED—NURSE, WITH REFERENCES, FOR child. Call at 281 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDISH NURSE GIRL at 3335 Forest-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS—ANY NUMBER—COME to-day; prime places; big pay. Registry, 275 West Monroe-st. (Bureau of Literature).

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL kinds of housework. Families supplied with first-class help at ROSA FROMMHOLD'S Intelligence Office, 183 East Ohio-st.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAvian girls for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses, at G. DUSKE'S Office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—GIRLS WANTING GOOD PLACES, pleasant homes with large pay, call at Registry Office, 236 East Illinois-st., near State.

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Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; reliable and competent, willing to work; can give good references as to sobriety and honesty. Call or address G 55, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS butler, from Louisville, Ky., with experience in the business. Good references. Residence No. 251 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; AM not afraid of work, and capable of doing most anything. Anybody needing my services please address F. B. KNOWLTON, City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper in a responsible house. Best city reference. Address E 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AUCTIONEER IN this or some other city; have had ten years' experience. Address G 24, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—IN A RESTAURANT BY a man who would like to learn to cook; has some knowledge; is not afraid of work, and will pay cash if wanted. Address G 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MECHANICAL draughtsman. First-class testimonials from well-known engineering firm in Scotland. Address E 21, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE girl to help with housework or as second girl. Call at 330 North Market-st., in basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO NICE GERman (Wisconsin) girls to do general housework; very capable. 145 Twentieth-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER FOR widower, care of furnished rooms, full responsibility. Best references. Registry, 275 West Monroe-st., Bureau of Literature.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WISCONSIN GIRLS best help available, cooks, laundresses, general housework, cheerful service. Registry 275 West Monroe-st., Bureau of Literature.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED of good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD STRONG COUNtry-girls from Illinois and Wisconsin for cooks, laundresses, general housework, etc., at Registry Office, 236 East Illinois-st., near State.

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WANTED—A POOL TABLE FOR CASH, SECond-hand, 15 balls; must be in good condition. Address G 27, Tribune office.

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Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Augustin Daly's New York Company. "Wives."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, No. 35, K. T.—Special Order No. 10.—The Sir Knights of this Commandery are hereby ordered to assemble at their asylum on Wednesday the 21st inst. at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp, first, for inspection and final instruction on uniform; second, for the purpose of hearing committee reports; third, for the personal distribution of invitations to the grand reception at the Exposition Building; and, fourth, for the consideration of other important matters relating to the Grand Encampment. By order

JOHN D. M. CARR, Commander.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

A. O. H.—All members of Division No. 12 are hereby notified to attend a special meeting to be held in Potter's Hall to-day at 1 o'clock sharp in regard to the death of Brother David Stedman. By order of the President.

PATRICK McCLOSKY.
THOMAS J. WALDRON, Secretary.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1880.

THE British troops are being withdrawn from Cabul.

A MANCHESTER (Eng.) firm has failed; liabilities, $220,000.

THE Earl of Kintore, one of the three Scottish Liberal Peers, died yesterday.

THE State Supreme Court has ordered a rehearing of the Newberry will case.

THE population of Providence, R. I., is 104,760,—an increase of 35,856 in ten years.

RETURNS already made indicate a slight decrease in the population of Vermont since 1870.

SECRETARY SHERMAN will open the Republican campaign in Ohio about the first week of August.

MRS. EDWIN CALVIN, of Odebolt, Sac County, Ia., and her 17-year-old son, were killed by lightning Sunday.

LADY BURDETT COUTTS is to be married to Ashmead Bartlett, an English M. P. At least so says the London *Standard*.

THE steamer Dessouk, with the Egyptian obelisk on board, has arrived at New York. The obelisk will be placed in one of the city parks.

A GERMAN shoemaker of Pittston, Pa., shot and killed his wife and boy at that place yesterday. He had been drinking heavily of late.

THE Tennessee Board of Health has approved the action of the Memphis members of that body in establishing quarantine against New Orleans.

FRENCH Republican papers express great satisfaction at the passage of Mr. Briggs' anti-memorial resolutions by the British House of Commons.

GEN. SKOBELEFF'S mother and her attendants are reported to have been murdered while on their way to the military hospitals at Teluspan.

THE fiftieth anniversary of Belgian independence was celebrated at Brussels Sunday by a grand review of the Royal Army and the Civil Guards.

A LARGE BUILDING, owned by a wealthy German brewer, was partly destroyed by fire at New York yesterday. The loss is estimated at $300,000. The building was insured.

THE Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, author of the original draft of the Wilmot Proviso, and from 1856 to 1871 Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, died yesterday at Mansfield in that State.

SINCE the general election, the Liberal party has been defeated a second time in Scotland. A Tory has been elected by a majority of two to succeed a Liberal at Berwick-on-Tweed.

GEORGE W. JULIAN evidently has not much faith in the ability of the Democrats to carry Indiana. He refuses the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Indianapolis District.

THREE persons were drowned at Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday. They were in bathing and went beyond their depth. One of the parties was the wife of Lieut. Nesmith, of the United States Army.

THE Sioux Indians object to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company laying tracks through their reservation. The savages have driven the engineers and surveyors of the road out of their country.

AN Indian party has raided the grazing district near Dodge City, Kas., driving off several herds of horses and cattle. A herder was shot at by the savages and had a horse killed under him, but he managed to escape.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL contradiction is given to the report that the Russian Government intended to prohibit the exportation of grain. It is further stated that the reports of the bad condition of the crops are greatly exaggerated.

A CYCLONE swept in a southwesterly direction through part of Monroe County, Michigan, Sunday night, totally destroying the corn and grain crops of a district seven miles long and about three-fourths of a mile wide. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

EX-SENATOR STANLEY MATTHEWS was in Chicago yesterday, and gave very encouraging accounts of the prospects of Republican success in Ohio. The Republican leaders in that State count on a majority of 20,000. Mr. Matthews will take an active part in the campaign.

RICH oil deposits have been discovered in the neighborhood of Wellsville, Allegany County, N. Y. Several test wells have been yielding large quantities of the liquid. It is supposed that the oil district is an extension of the Bradford, Pa., region.

THE Committee appointed soon after the Chicago Convention to make arrangements for a Garfield and Arthur ratification meeting have decided that the meeting should be held Saturday evening on Market street, north of Madison. The principal speakers selected are Gen. N. P. Banks of Massachusetts, Gov. Cullom, Senator Logan, Col. Clark E. Carr, and the Hon. Chauncey I. Filley, of St. Louis. There is no doubt the meeting will be large and enthusiastic.

THE English Liberals will not press Sir William Harcourt's Hares and Rabbits bill this session, but will try to have the Employers'-Liability bill passed. The recent colliery accident at South Wales has had its effect as far as the latter measure is concerned.

IN consequence of the accident which she met with last winter, the Princess Louise of Canada has recently suffered from nervousness and sleeplessness. She has been advised by her physicians to visit Germany and England. Her brother, Prince Leopold, is also ill.

THE Irish Compensation-for-Eviction bill passed through Committee yesterday, and will now go to the House of Lords, where it will probably be so amended that its authors will scarcely know it. All attempts of the Parnellites to amend the bill in Committee failed.

DR. THORNTON, of the Memphis Board of Health, contradicts a statement published in the New York *Herald* of yesterday that a drummer died in Memphis of yellow-fever. Dr. Thornton says the city is remarkably healthy and free from fevers of every description.

MOOSA KHAN, son of the ex-Ameer of Cabul, is giving considerable trouble to the British. They would like to have him go to India, where his movements could be controlled, but his guardians refuse to let him go there, and express the hope that he may yet succeed his father.

TWO NEGROES had a quarrel at a grocery store on a country road near Louisville Sunday. One of the parties went to his home, loaded his gun, and, coming back to the grocery house, shot at and killed an innocent third party in his rage at not finding the person with whom he quarreled.

CARDINAL NINA, the Pope's Secretary, has resigned in consequence of the displeasure evinced by the Pope at the way in which he managed the negotiations with the Belgian Government. An effort will now be made by the Papal authorities to renew diplomatic relations with Belgium.

DURING the month of June this year $28,049,859 worth of breadstuffs were exported from this country, against $17,210,710 worth exported in 1879. During the year ending June 30 the value of the breadstuffs exported was $277,296,762, against $201,776,499 worth exported during the preceding year.

DURING the absence of the jailer of the Henderson County (Ill.) prison, and while a young Swede was in charge, fourteen prisoners made their escape. The Swede was in the act of handing one of the prisoners a bucket of water through the open door when he was knocked down. Among those who escaped were a murderer and three burglars. Three of the party have been recaptured.

DEAN STANLEY has intimated to the Prince Imperial Memorial Committee that, in consequence of the action of the House of Commons, it will be necessary for that Committee to find some other place than Westminster Abbey in which to erect the proposed statue to the French Prince. Windsor Chapel and the Catholic Church at Chiselhurst are spoken of as suitable places.

A LEADVILLE policeman was fatally shot by a desperado named Bakewell last Saturday. The Chief of Police and a committee of citizens called on the Sheriff yesterday to deliver Bakewell into their hands, but the Sheriff refused and placed guards on the jail. Bakewell had committed two murders previously. The Leadville people are indignant and propose to lynch him.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DRUM thinks the military prison at Leavenworth, Kas., is one of the best reformatory institutions in the country. It has been five years in operation, and contains 354 prisoners,—soldiers who have been sentenced by court-martial for felonies. The prisoners are taught mechanical trades. The Superintendent of the prison and his assistants are officers of the regular army.

PETITIONS numerously signed by some of the most distinguished physicians and some of the most prominent business men of this city were to be presented to the Common Council last evening asking that body to take some measures to abate the smoke nuisance. The whole evening was taken up by the Aldermanic orators in discussing the Fourteenth Ward election matter, and the petitions could not be presented.

THE late editor of the Democratic paper published at Springfield, in this State, has, since his discharge last week, expressed himself pretty freely about the proprietors of the sheet. One of the latter sought to punish the late editor yesterday, and a lively rough-and-tumble fight was the consequence. The editor tried to use a revolver, but failed. He succeeded better with a knife, and inflicted serious injuries on the proprietor.

ALD. WICKERSHAM is deserving of the best thanks of all good citizens for calling the attention of the city authorities to the existence of those intolerable nuisances, the "bum-boats," at the Government pier. A notion has prevailed that the gang who run the boats were not amenable, as the boats were supposed to be beyond the city's jurisdiction; but the city law officers think otherwise, and the Police Superintendent promises to break up the gang and to put an end to their nefarious business.

THE HON. W. G. WARD, who was nominated for Congress by the anti-Dunnell delegates at Waseca, Minn., has written a letter to Mr. Dunnell suggesting that, in order to prevent a split in the Republican party of the district, both withdraw and some unobjectionable Republican be nominated. Mr. Dunnell has not had time to reply, but his friends say that he will not withdraw. It is to be hoped that his friends are wrong, as it would be an exceedingly selfish and unpatriotic course on his part to split the party and give the Democrats a chance to elect their candidate.

A BROKEN tie caused a very serious accident on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway about midnight Sunday, at Knox Station, about twenty-four miles east of Fort Wayne. The train, consisting of six coaches filled with excursionists from Indianapolis, Peru, and other Indiana towns, was completely wrecked. One man was instantly killed, three others were fatally injured, and fifteen persons were seriously and twenty-one slightly wounded. The night was quite dark, and a heavy rain fell soon after the accident, adding to the discomfort of the passengers.

THE semi-official Russian press discusses the Turkish situation in a decidedly aggressive tone. One of the papers says that it is only a question of time when Turkey will be divided into a number of independent Slav States, and further asserts that no other than a Russian flag ought be allowed to wave on the Bosphorus. Another says that it requires no intrigues, no conspiracies to accelerate the collapse of the Turkish Empire. The same paper observes that Russia would prefer a pacific solution of the question, but the interests of all the Powers demand that their designs should be soon achieved. The present situation, it declares, is insupportable. A third paper discusses the matter from a decidedly anti-Austrian, anti-German standpoint.

EARL SPENCER, in reply to a deputation of English butchers and cattle-dealers who called on him yesterday, said that the English Government will not remove the restrictions on the importation of cattle just now. At a meeting held subsequently, several members of the deputation vigorously denounced the restrictions as being injurious to trade and quite unnecessary. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Arthur Arnold, M. P. for Salford, who advised the dealers to urge on their representatives the necessity of supporting a resolution against the restriction which he intends to move in the House of Commons. Mr. Arnold referred in a special manner to the restriction against the importation of American cattle, in which case he said there was no reason whatever.

THIRTY-TWO grain-vessels which sailed from the ports of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Portland, and New Orleans in the year ending July, 1880, were never heard from again. One million four hundred thousand bushels of wheat and 250 lives were lost in these vessels. The returns are official. They are startling. The public knows little of these disasters to sailing vessels. The disasters to steamships are reported, but the column of missing sailing-vessels is hardly noticed. Next in importance to the fact itself is the inquiry now going on in regard to the cause of the losses. One authority, noticing that grain-vessels are more frequently missing than any other, attributes it to bad stowage. Another admits that this is one cause, but believes it is not the chief one. There is not a particle of evidence to show that the cargo had anything to do with the loss of any of the New York vessels. But it is positively known that some of the hulls were rotten. One had not been examined for four years. Another was repaired without discharging her cargo or going into dry-dock, and a third was abandoned on account of the loss of part of her steering-gear. There is need of a Plimsoll crusade in Congress.

WHAT WILL FOLLOW HANCOCK'S ELECTION.

The election campaign promises to be a lively one in Indiana, where Judge Porter, the Republican candidate for Governor, has opened a most aggressive war upon the Democratic party because of its past record, its present aims, and the National revolution which it must carry out if it be placed in power. The speech of Mr. Porter at Indianapolis last week was calculated to warn the country against the danger of accepting the theory urged by Mr. Springer, of this State, that Hancock and Garfield were both such good men, and would make such good Presidents, that a voter could not make much of a mistake in voting for either of them. Mr. Porter pointed out that the choice was one of parties, and that the danger to the country was in delivering the Government in all its branches over to the Democratic party. It was that party which was seeking power, and it was that party which aimed at the subversion of the Nationality of the United States and the punishment of the whole country for the defeat of the Rebellion. In a few words he pictured the direct consequences of a restoration of the Democratic party to power. We invite our readers to a study of the facts presented by Judge Porter, who, speaking of Democratic hopes and expectations, said:

> Suppose they get into power; they will have a Solid South and thus secure three-fourths of the Democratic members of the House. They will divide Texas into five States, according to a provision in the act of admission, and thus secure eight in place of two Senators. They will admit Utah with the institution of polygamy untouched, and secure two more. They will organize the Indian Territory into a State and secure two more. That Territory was disloyal during the War, and maintained slavery. Thus they will push all their claims through Congress payment of which is not forbidden by the constitutional amendments. But they will not stop here. The validity of these amendments can't be maintained if the Reconstruction acts shall be held void. The votes of the Legislatures of the reconstructed States were essential to their adoption. One of the Democratic National platforms pronounced all the Reconstruction acts to be unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void. In the case of these amendments the Legislatures of two of the States voted to withdraw their assent before the proclamation of their adoption was made. The withdrawal was treated as ineffectual, but the consent of these two States was essential to their adoption. In relation to the Fourteenth, the consent of Indiana was essential to its adoption. You know the circumstances. The Democratic members resigned to prevent its passage, but Morton was at the party helm. He was not a spirit used to defeat. His spirit rose to the transcendant hight of the occasion. The State-rights and slavery alliance had withdrawn from the Legislature, but the Legislature yet remained. The loyal men who remained at their posts, they were the Legislature. Such was the decision, and thus the amendment was passed. Now, it might be easy enough for a court composed of men believing in the doctrine of State-rights to hold, without a violation of their consciences, that all these amendments are void. We know from sad experience in our own State how easily constitutional amendments, as we believe validly passed and sustained by an overwhelming majority of the people, may be overthrown to meet seemingly even the small exigencies of party. Now see how easily these amendments may be overthrown to meet the overwhelming demand of a section. The way is already prepared. A bill is now pending to increase the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court to twenty-one. The pretext is that the business of the Court requires the increase, and it is plausible. Let that bill pass and the South will require that these Judges shall at least three-fourths be appointed from the South. It furnishes more than three-fourths of the effective strength of the party. The Cabinet, three-fourths Southern, will know how to select men whose sentiments are known beforehand on questions so vital. The way will then be prepared upon some agreed case (like the case in this State) to have a decision, and all the amendments may be declared, in the language of the Democratic platform on the Reconstruction acts, "unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void."

In this arraignment of the ends sought by the Democratic party there is no exaggeration. The Democratic party is on record both in Ohio and in Indiana as denying the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, Democratic Legislatures in both of those States having "repealed" the previous ratification of the amendments by those States. In most of the Southern States the Democratic majorities have denied the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments on the ground that the ratification of those amendments by those States had never been a free one, but was extorted from them as a condition precedent to their being admitted to representation in Congress, and was therefore void.

Judge Porter does not exaggerate the situation when he says that the election of a Democratic President and Congress will be equivalent to the delivery of all branches of the Government to the ruling majority in the Southern States. The case will be as follows:

1. A Democratic House of Representatives, of which two-thirds of the Democratic members will be from the Solid South, as is the case now.

2. A Democratic Senate, of which three-fourths of the Democratic Senators will be from the Solid South, as is the case now.

3. A Democratic Cabinet in which the Solid South will be largely represented.

4. A Democratic Judiciary, to which all appointments will be made from the Solid South.

5. All the executive offices, the Courts, and Commissions of Claims will be reofficered by the appointment of men from the Solid South.

6. The Democratic caucuses in both branches of Congress being composed of two-thirds majorities of Southern Democrats, the latter will control and enforce all such legislation as may be demanded by the Solid South.

7. The revolution of the Supreme Court by the increase of the number of Judges, the new Judges to be taken from the Solid South.

A bill has been pending in the House for two or three years, but not pressed for action because certain to be vetoed by a Republican President, having for its purpose the increase of the Judges of the Supreme Court to twenty-one, the Court to be divided into three Courts of equal jurisdiction, one-third of the Judges to be appointed from the South, one-third from the South and West, and one-third from the North; no decision by either of these Courts on any constitutional or political question to have any binding force, unless concurred in by all three Courts. In case Hancock be elected, the Supreme Court will be revolutionized by the passage of this or some similar legislation. This proposition recalls Mr. Calhoun's measure proposed to protect slavery; it provided for the election of two Presidents, one by the North and the other by the South, the approval of both being required to give validity to all Congressional legislation.

By the creation of new States out of Texas the Solid South can perpetuate its control of the Senate, of the Judiciary, and under the protection of Executive power can make the shotgun the arbiter at all elections. Having revolutionized the Judiciary and asserted the doctrine of State-supremacy, the setting aside of all the amendments to the Constitution just as the amendments to the Indiana Constitution were set aside a few days ago for a partisan purpose will follow as a natural result, and five years hence the whole result of the War will be reversed and the North reduced to submission to the Southern minority, or there will be a renewal of the Civil War with a Democratic military President at the head of the Southern Confederacy.

GEN. ARTHUR'S LETTER.

Gen. Arthur, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, in his letter formally accepting the nomination, made it the occasion for discussing somewhat at length the principles and policies set forth in the platform of the Convention. To these principles and policies he gives a hearty support. His letter is to some extent an elaboration of the letter of Gen. Garfield. He asserts the authority and the duty of the National Government to preserve from fraud and force elections at which its own officers are chosen, and this is a point on which the Republican and Democratic parties are directly opposed. The history of the Election laws during the ten years of their existence, as a means of preventing fraud at elections, furnishes the full explanation of the active efforts made by the Democratic party in Congress to have those laws repealed.

Mr. Arthur's letter is particularly of interest because of his comments upon the subject of Civil Service. His nomination was denounced when made because of his supposed antagonism to a reform of the Civil Service, and in this letter Mr. Arthur takes the opportunity to show how strangely his position on this subject had been misunderstood and misrepresented. He thus states his judgment as to the proper rules governing appointments to and removals from the Civil Service:

> It seems to me that the rules which should be applied to the management of public service may be properly conformed in the main to such as regulate the conduct of successful private business. Original appointments should be based upon ascertained fitness. The tenure of office should be stable. Positions of responsibility should, so far as practicable, be filled by the promotion of worthy and efficient officers. The investigation of all complaints, and the punishment of all official misconduct, should be prompt and thorough.
>
> These views, which I have long held, repeatedly declared, and uniformly applied when called upon to act, I find embodied in the resolution, which of course I approve.
>
> I will add that by the acceptance of public office, whether high or low, one does not, in my judgment, escape any of his responsibility as a citizen or lose or impair any of his rights as a citizen, and that he should enjoy absolute liberty to think, and speak, and act in political matters according to his own will and conscience, provided only that he honorably, faithfully, and fully discharges all his official duties.

These sentiments are wholly opposed to what is understood to be the policy of mere machine politics, and Mr. Arthur's disclaimer of any sympathy with the policy of the machine removes the only possible ground on which any Republican could have objected to his election.

The resolutions of the Convention indorsing the resumption of specie-payments, the value of general popular education, a wise adjustment of the tariff, and liberal improvements of the great water-ways of the country, all receive from him a cordial approbation. The letter will be received favorably by the country generally, and all the more readily because to a great extent the country has been only partially acquainted politically with Mr. Arthur.

DOCTORING A SICK MAN.

The Sick Man of Turkey bids fair to prove a very difficult patient to doctor, and the doctors as usual are somewhat disagreed in their methods of treatment, not to speak of their diagnoses of the case, though he has been on their hands a long time. Having united in ordering one remedy which he seems disposed to disregard altogether by contemptuously throwing it out of the window, they now propose to attack him individually. England has had its doctor, Mr. Göschen, there some time. He has had two interviews with the Sick Man, in which he has talked very plainly with him. He even notified him that England would hold him personally responsible if the present chaotic condition of things continues much longer. The Sick Man, with that mistrust which has always characterized him, suspecting that the British Government has some secret, hostile purpose behind its open demand for reform, resolutely declines to take Mr. Göschen's dose of English bitters. It is said that he sees in every bit of advice offered him by a foreign Ambassador some scheme to lure him to his ruin, and consequently he pays no attention to them, but turns to his religious advisers, who are fanatics by policy if not by constitution, and tell him there is no safety in a policy of conciliation, or in the introduction of reforms, but that the only escape from his present troubles is to make an unremitting and desperate resistance to all Christian aggressions. Apparently all that the English doctor can do at present is to inform the Sick Man that he has lost the confidence and support of the English people,—an assurance, probably, that he cares for about as much as he does for the wind that blows.

Nothing daunted by the ill-success of Mr. Göschen, the German Government has sent one of its most skillful leeches, Herr Wettendorf, the Government Counselor at Coblenz, to Constantinople. He has diagnosed the Sick Man's case, and, though apparently reluctant to deal with it alone, he is willing to undertake it with help, and has returned to Berlin to select six staff officers and officials for the Ministries of War and of Foreign Affairs, thus hoping for success in a multitude of counselors. It is reported that Germany is acting in concert with Austria, which is very likely, as under the provisions of the recent treaty they could hardly act apart. Upon this point a Berlin dispatch says:

> Any alliance with the Porte would be Austro-Turkish, or perhaps Austro-German-Turkish; but before the idea of such a league could be mooted the wildest mêlée must be going on in Europe. Only when everybody's hand is raised against his neighbor could there be any occasion for Germany joining Turkey. That the Sultan, in his present desperate position, among other visionary schemes, may indulge in the idea of a German-Russian war and a German-Turkish league, is quite credible, but there is a long way between the actual state of things and such a contingency. The Sultan has asked for some members of the Prussian Civil Service to assist in reforming the Turkish administration, and the request has been granted. Beyond displaying belief in the continued existence of Turkey, the action of the Berlin Government in this matter has no political import.

If the Sultan has any such wild visionary scheme in his head it will unquestionably be speedily dispelled. Germany is not at present disposed to set all Europe in a ferment by any such wild alliance. It is much more likely that in conjunction with Austria she will prepare the way for the latter to make a further advance in her inevitable march to the Ægean Sea. As this movement is absolutely certain, it might as well be made immediately as to wait, and it will help solve the case of the Sick Man by materially weakening him and bringing him nearer to the end. Whatever the Germans may do, it may be said very safely that the benefit of it will go to Austria. Russia has as yet taken no step that indicates how she will deal with the Sick Man, though it may be assumed that she is not averse to an immediate cession of the new territory claimed by Montenegro and Greece, provided always it will not conflict with any of her interests or involve her in serious conflict with the other Powers. If she is treating the case, her remedies remain concealed.

The disposition of the case must be made, however, very soon. When Turkey officially notifies the Powers that she cannot accede to the terms contained in the collective note, they must either enforce it or retire from the field altogether and acknowledge the Berlin Treaty to be a sham and a farce. All the Powers, then, or some Power alone, must step in, and apparently Austria, backed by Germany, will be that Power. Prince Bismarck usually applies very heroic remedies, and it would not be strange if he should solve the question in the end by the application of the new doctrine of euthanasia,—in other words, put the Sick Man out of the way as unfit to live and divide up his property among the Powers.

THE FASTING TANNER.

Dr. Tanner has reached his twenty-third day of fasting and more than half finished his contract. Contrary to general expectation, he defies all the laws of science and nature, and not only persists in living without eating, but is growing hearty and strong on nothing. His skin is said to be normal and unshrunken, his loss of weight decreases daily, he is gaining in strength, and looking better even than when he commenced. At this gratifying rate of progress, at the end of the forty days he ought to emerge from his emptiness with perfect health and greatly increased strength, and there is no reason why he should not persevere until at last he invests himself with the health of Hercules and strength of Samson. If he can live forty days without eating, he can certainly live eighty, and if he can do without his stomach for eighty days, why not do away with it altogether?

The result of his experiment will be watched with keen and anxious interest. If successful, it holds out a universal panacea to suffering humanity as glittering as was the fountain of perpetual youth or the elixir of life for which the old philosophers and alchemists sought so long. No more headaches, stomach-aches, dyspepsia, or any of the long list of diseases which have their root in the irregularities of this refractory member. "Man cannot live by bread alone," but if he can show that it is not even necessary to have bread, he has conferred a precious boon upon suffering humanity, and the world ought to revert to the health and strength and immense age of the antediluvians. On the other hand, however, his success must be a sad prospect for boarding-house keepers and doctors to consider. No landlady could expect to make a living out of such boarders as Dr. Tanner. There is no profit in ice-water, and, if the price of ice should advance, water without ice is just as available, much more healthy, and can be obtained without money. The doctors would be in even worse plight, for what becomes of all their theories? If they are mistaken in such an easy problem as living without eating, what confidence can we have in any of their theories? There is a ray of hope for the landladies, for so long as there is good eating there will be plenty of good eaters, and even if Tanner can show that eating is unnecessary, it will not deter them from having good square meals, because eating is one of the luxuries of life. But with the doctors the case is different. They will be left without a ray of hope. The case of the Galens who are watching him is absolutely pitiable. If he dies, as they confidently expect, they certainly ought to be held as *participes criminis* for encouraging him. If he does not die, who will have any confidence in them in future?

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS hits Gen. Pearson, the Pennsylvania Republican who has deserted to Hancock, a severe rap. Pearson gave as reason for joining the Democracy that Hancock had proclaimed "that the right of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, the liberty of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property must be preserved." On this Mr. Curtis remarks:

> The party which has denied the right of trial by jury, which refused and contested the protection of the great writ of liberty to the most innocent and most unfortunate of Americans, which has always insolently attacked freedom of speech and the press, which has outraged and destroyed every natural personal right, and which furnishes recruits to the forces of Communism, is the party to which he has now betaken himself.
>
> On the other hand, the party which has demanded that all citizens, black as well as white, shall serve equally upon the jury; which has invoked for the poorest and most oppressed citizen the right of the *habeas corpus*, and has suspended the writ only as against armed treason and to save the Government; which has asserted everywhere the liberty of speech and of the press attacked by Democratic foes; which was born of respect for the equal natural rights of persons; which is the uncompromising enemy of every form of Communism, including that which would lower the value of the dollar of the laborer,—is the Republican party which the General leaves.

DEMOCRATIC papers in the East are nervous about Hancock's letter of acceptance. One editor says: "Let him put it on a postal card." Another doesn't pay him the poor compliment of supposing that he will have much to do with the letter, but addresses itself to the powers behind the throne thus:

> Cut Gen. Hancock's letter down to three sentences, and, if need be, pick them out for him from one of his old orders.

What is the reason of this distrust of Hancock? If he hasn't sense enough to write a safe letter of acceptance, he isn't fit to be President. If he can't produce something new that is better than those old orders it must be because Jere Black is out of the country. The people don't desire Jere Black to be President. The *Sun* says:

> Gen. Hancock's letter will be his, and not ours; but let him consider that letter-writing has killed greater, if not larger, men than himself.

Yes; letter-writing killed poor old Gen. Scott, who was both a greater and a larger man than Hancock. But the people would have disposed of Scott just as quickly if he had admitted that he wanted the courage or the ability to write a letter of any kind.

A CALIFORNIA editor remembers all about English's subscription of $1 to the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. At that time the present editor of the Riverside *Press and Horticulturist* was associate editor of the *Russian River Flag*, a paper published at Healdsburg, Sonoma County, Cal. As a pleasantry he suggested through the paper, on seeing the statement of Mr. English's munificent donation, that one man ought not to be called upon to stand such a severe financial strain in the name of charity, and added that a one-cent subscription ought to be gotten up to raise ninety-nine cents to relieve the Indiana donor. The suggestion was acted upon and the money was raised. The proprietor of the Mongolian washhouse contributed a Chinese coin, and sent a letter written in the highest style of the pigeon-English dialect to Mr. English, sympathizing with him. The money was sent to a resident of Indianapolis who made a deposit of it, as per instructions, to the credit of Mr. English. The entire correspondence in the case, together with the Chinese letter and a cut of the Chinese coin, was published at the time in the *Flag*.

DE LA MATYR, the Greenback Congressman of Indiana, has been speaking on his favorit subject in Tennessee. He said to his audience at Chattanooga:

> We must change our legislation. Must pay the $750,000,000 bonds when they fall due. Must stop paying the interest on this enormous debt. Have the money which National banks have in circulation withdrawn and pay their bonds. Withdraw all the National-bank currency and issue a National currency and stop the payment of interest. Let us have no more refunding; issue no more bonds. Let us prepare to have the Government issue our currency instead of the banks.

Brother De La Matyr is prodigal. Why pay the bonds when they fall due? It would be quite as easy and as satisfactory to the creditors never to pay them as to liquidate them with the evidences of indebtedness which he proposes to issue. The short cut to Brother De La Matyr's millennium is to stop paying the interest and postpone indefinitly the payment of the principal. That is repudiation pure and simple, which is what his valuable financial discovery amounts to.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Albany *Journal* submits a careful calculation showing the population of the Northern States in 1870, their total votes polled in 1876, and the percentage of votes polled to population. In another table the same statistics are presented for the Southern States. The result is curious. The highest percentage in the Northern States is in Minnesota, 27.83, and the lowest in Pennsylvania, 21.54. The two highest in the Southern States in 1876 are South Carolina, 25.92, and Florida, 24.84, and the two lowest Georgia, 15.24, and Tennessee, 17.70. It will be observed that the only Southern States which came up to the Northern average were Florida and South Carolina, two of the contested States in 1876. The correspondent remarks:

> The tables show that the votes polled in 1876 to population were 3 per cent less in the Southern States than in the Northern States. Three per cent of 12,046,041, the total population of the Southern States, amounts to 361,381 votes not polled at the last Presidential election. How is this deficiency to be accounted for but from imperfect registration, bulldozing, or a failure to count the votes after they were polled?

THE Springfield *Republican* recalls the fact that Gen. Garfield lectured at Williams College four years ago on "Congress," and that he then expressed his views on the evils of the spoils-system with great vigor and directness. This was part of what he said:

> Congressmen have become the dispensers, sometimes the brokers, of patronage, and civil office has become a vast corrupting power to be used in running the machine of party politics. Every man of the 102,000 feels that his only hope of staying is in toadying to those in power, so that the offices are an immense bribe, securing to the party in power an army of retainers who are the most servile of their sort in the world. Nothing less than the absolute divorce of the appointing function from Congress can remedy the evil. It should be done so completely that every member of Congress shall be able to make such boast as Thomas Hughes, M. P., did on his visit to this country,—that, although he was personally on good terms with every member of the Cabinet, he could not influence the appointment of a clerk.

"THE meeting was adjourned with three cheers for Weaver, three cheers for Kearney, and three cheers for the police." This is the latest news from the Greenbackers of the Sand-Lots. Kearney was not present at the last meeting. Somebody explained that he was absent because of "the recent death of his brother and poor health from continued excitement and severe bodily and mental work." But the Democratic Sand-Lotters were on hand and eager for a descent on the Greenback crowd. The peace was kept by a detachment of 120 policemen. Hence the thanks. Times have changed since the Sand-Lots first became famous. As long as these ferocious revolutionists are protected by the police the people of San Francisco can't be expected to shake in their boots. Kalloch has gone over to the Democratic faction, and his portrait was borne alert by the side of Hancock's and English's in the last Sunday procession of the Democratic workingmen of San Francisco.

ST. PAUL and Minneapolis are by the ears again. The *Globe* of the former city says, in a serious way:

> Charles W. Johnson, the pious scoundrel who took the bogus and perjured census of Minneapolis, was in the city yesterday looking over the manner in which the St. Paul census was taken. His guilty conscience evidently makes him anxious lest he should receive the punishment which he deserves, and he is anxious to prepare some loophole of escape. In conversation relative to his perjured count, etc., etc.

The St. Paul *Press* is more decorous, but compares the school census of Minneapolis with the United States census to show that the proportion of citizens over 21 living in that city is suspiciously large. The Minneapolis *Tribune* takes all this easily, as it can afford to do, and remarks that it has yet to learn that it is a crime for any city to grow large and prosperous.

THE right of trial by jury must be preserved.—*Winfield Scott Hancock, General Order No. 40.*

> It is ordered that the trial by jury be henceforth regulated and controlled by the civil laws and Constitution [of the State].—*Winfield Scott Hancock, Special Order No. 125.*

The effect of Gen. Hancock's two military orders was to preserve the right of trial by jury to the white men of Louisiana, but not to the black men of that State, and so it was with "the *habeas corpus*, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property." All these Gen. Hancock desired to secure to the white Rebels of Louisiana, but not to the oppressed blacks. If he had had his way there would at this day be black laws in Louisiana, and the negroes be in a condition of bondage little better than slavery.

MR. HALSTEAD says of the part of Gen. Garfield's letter relating to the Civil Service;

> The fact that Gen. Garfield has not attempted to astonish the country with the declaration of the ineffable beauties of Civil-Service reform, testifies his good sense. The Civil Service never needed thorough cleansing more than at the close of Grant's Administration; and the efficacy of the doctrine of reform, so far as we have seen it, has been to retain the worst material in place. The one "change" that the people would relish is the change of Federal officers. The survival of the unfit has been the experience of the country. We do not want an official class. The party that proposes to establish one must die. Civil-Service reform has made the Administration powerless, and exposed the Nation to the peril of Boss Government.

GEN. GRANT is in great luck. Mr. Boyce, a well-known citizen of New York, and one of the oldest members of Tammany Hall, has bequeathed the General "My large gold-headed cane as a token of my appreciation of his invaluable services rendered my beloved country in her struggle for honor, justice, and integrity." The same eccentric person bequeathed his silver shaving apparatus to the Rev. H. W. Bellows, of New York.

THE Truck bill is a political *Banquo's* ghost in Illinois politics. It has come up again in connection with Cullom's candidacy. The Springfield *Journal* has printed the bill and the veto in full, and an editorial a yard long, more or less, proving, what all men of sense know, that the bill was defective, and calculated, if it became a law, to defeat the very purpose which it was intended to promote.

THE Mexican election has been thrown into the Mexican Congress. Gonzales has a plurality, and, if elected by the Congress, will put Diaz in his Cabinet as Minister of War, "thereby assuring the preservation of peace." Gonzales and Diaz are statesmen of the Hancock order,—warriors both, who believe in taking their seats, as Dan Dougherty happily said, "if nominated."

A LONG article in the new *Atlantic*, entitled "The Republicans and Their Candidate," praises Gen. Garfield, who is said to possess "in a remarkable degree the elements of popularity and availability," and to be "peculiarly fitted by training, study, experience, and character for the high office of President of the United States."

BY a happy blunder the Nashville *American* calls Gen. Chalmers' district in Mississippi "The Shooting District." More shooting is done in that district than in any other in the United States,—and less voting.

HANCOCK and Honesty. That is the ticket.—*New York Sun.*

That's it. Honesty is nominated only for second place on the ticket.

BEN BUTLER intends to support Hancock and run for Governor on the Democratic ticket in Massachusetts. Benjamin has been a good deal of a Jonah in Massachusetts of late years.

PERSONALS.

"I rather think they have left *Hamlet* out this time."—*S. J. T.*

Mr. Kelly appears to have buried the hatchet—in Mr. Tilden.

It looks as if dried apples had been soaked in the water Dr. Tanner drinks.

An exchange wants to know if there is anything so delicious as a fried clam? How would two fried clams do?

Mr. James S. Bump, father of Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb, died suddenly of apoplexy, at Middleboro, Mass., July 14, aged 73.

A man-eating shark has appeared at Newport, and people who believe in the transmigration of souls have been carefully scanning the Philadelphia papers in search of a lawyer's death-notice.

There is nothing like a college education to fit a man for the battle of life. A graduate of Cornell University recently married Miss Jennie McGraw, of Ithaca, N. Y., whose fortune is somewhere between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

It is well known that under certain circumstances Boston girls have the nerve of a highwayman. One of them recently fell out with the misguided creature to whom she was engaged, and shortly afterwards he called at the house to see her father on business. The girl came to the door, and after learning that the old gentleman was not in the ex-lover started down the steps. Just as he reached the sidewalk she called after him in a cheerful voice and wanted to know who she should say wished to see her father.

A French paper says that Dumas taught George Sand to stick knives in a board about a person's head by throwing them, and she used to amuse herself that way during her later years. We now understand why there were never any applications for the position of Mr. Sand.

A Wisconsin doctor says that twelve mosquitoes, if left undisturbed, will bite a person six times apiece every hour in the twenty-four, and the twelve will each take a drop of blood at every bite. One Chicago mosquito will do the same amount of work without turning a hair. Chicago is a great place of summer resort—for mosquitoes.

The first intimation that Eli Perkins has been engaged by the Boston *Herald* is the following paragraph clipped from that paper: "Col. Henry Altman and Edward Cowan, a Colorado journalist, were waylaid by highwaymen near South Arkansas, Colo., a few days ago, and commanded to 'stand and deliver.' As quick as thought Mr. Cowan leaped upon the head of the spokesman and snatched a revolver from the hands of the prostrate 'minion of the moon.' Col. Altman, no less prompt, seized another of the footpads, whereat the rest of the gang of assasins fled. Then was witnessed the rare spectacle of the robbery of robbers, for Altman and Cowan rifled the pockets of the two fallen fellows, horsewhipped them, and, mounting their horses, galloped away."

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* writes: "An attempt is made in some few Republican papers to rob Gen. Hancock of his well-merited Gettysburg laurels. Some even go so far as to assert that Hancock claimed and appropriated for himself all acts of bravery done by other Generals and leaders on that memorable battlefield. These attempts to belittle a brave man are not only nonsensical, but infamous, because the glorious and decisive participation of Hancock in that battle is fixed and in history, and he received the thanks of Congress for his brave and excellent conduct on that bloody field. Republican papers publishing such insinuations are not acting in compliance with the request made by the noble Garfield of Mr. Jewell, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee—viz.: to prevent as far as was in his power the slinging of mud on the part of Republicans. It is true that during the last few weeks Democratic papers have been infamous enough to bespatter the good name and record of Garfield while a General of Volunteers, notwithstanding the fact that that brave officer received the thanks of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, and the hero Thomas declared, in a letter after the War, that Garfield was an excellent soldier and statesman. But, even if the Democrats call Garfield a 'military bummer,' it is no justification for Republicans questioning the bravery of Hancock and his merits as a General. The most sensible expression about this state of affairs was made a few days ago by a Pennsylvania veteran, who said: 'I fought under Hancock at Gettysburg, at Spottsylvania, and before Petersburg, and I admire him as a Union General. But now, since Hancock commands instead of Union troops, Rebel troops, I have joined the volunteer soldier and statesman Garfield, and I think my old comrades will do the same.'"

The Philadelphia *Demokrat* (D.) is disgusted with the servility and crouching of the Democratic National Committee before Tilden's feet. It says: 'This servility and time and eye-serving and crouching on the part of the Democratic National Committee before the old intriguer, commonly known as the 'Sage of Gramercy Park,' who came near pocketing the Democratic Convention and robbing the party of its prospects of victory, makes an entirely different impression upon the people than was intended. The Democratic Committee which informed Hancock and English of their nomination also paid a visit to Gramercy Park to acquaint Tilden with the resolution which declared him the real President for the last four years. But this is past and over. Not Tilden but Hancock is chosen to be the standard-bearer of the Democratic party in this campaign, because the former had made himself obnoxious among the masses of the Democratic party by his intrigues. Even if he has contributed $100,000 towards the campaign fund, it does not alter the truth of what we have said." To this the *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* adds the following: "The Philadelphia *Demokrat* might have stated, also, that the [illegible] has done the cause of Democracy more harm than good. The contribution will not pay for the damage which this servile boot-licking of their leaders before Tilden has inflicted upon the Democratic party. This submissiveness which constantly recognizes in Tilden the real leader of the Democratic party, has deeply insulted the Tammanyites. Without the aid of Tammany the Democratic party in New York is lost, and the Tammany papers are too plain in their expressions relative to these insults and grievances."

The infamous intrigue of the majority of the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana will not go down with Germans of that State, whether Democrats or Republicans. THE TRIBUNE has already published extracts from such papers as the Indianapolis *Deutscher Telegraph* and the *Indiana Staats-Zeitung*, and they are certainly Democratic enough. But their sense of justice is insulted by and revolts against this act of their Supreme Court, and they denounce in unmeasured terms this judicial prostitution in favor of a political party. They constantly discuss this matter, and it seems now as if that decision, instead of assisting the Democratic party for a victory, may lead to its defeat in that State. The *Indiana Staats-Zeitung* says: "As contrasted with this judicial [illegible] and hair-spliting, in which Judges Biddle, Howk, and Worden seem to take delight, particularly when it has to serve as a cover for political tricks, which only fill the people with disgust and, what is more to be regretted, destroy their confidence in the judicial integrity and impartiality of the Supreme bench, the clear and precise opinion of the minority, Judges Niblack and Scott, makes a really refreshing impression, because of the sound law and sound common sense it contains. The party-hucksters and papers that applauded the legal dodging-around-the-stump decision of the majority have not a word to say about the opinion of the minority, and endeavor to kill it with silent contempt. This is, after all, the most sensible thing they can do under the circumstances, but whether they will be successful in this, is another question."

The question: "How will the Germans vote?" is answered by the Milwaukee *Freie Presse* in the following editorial: "According to present appearances most of the German votes will in the coming election be cast in favor of the Republican party. The thinking German citizen knows precisely what is at stake. He knows the importance of the conflict, and will be found with that party which represents most nearly his principles and ideas; and that is the Republican party. The German-American cannot enthuse for the dangerous doctrine of State-rights. Aside from the fact that the German does not regard himself a New-Yorker, or a Pennsylvanian, or a Wisconsinite, but an American citizen, the former political status of Germany with its little Principalities, Duchies, little Kingdoms, and big Kingdoms, with all their singular sovereign rights and privileges thereunto attached, appertaining and belonging, including all the consequent vexations, is too fresh in his recollection for him not to remember how powerless Germany was in its home and foreign relations as long as particularism was in full bloom and glory. He remembers too well the sacrifices made by and the attempts at unity of the German people and their rejoicing at the time when their idea of a united German nation became verified, in part at least, by the founding of the present German Empire. And is the German citizen who loves his American bride no less than he loves his German mother to be found on the side of those who oppose the very idea, the very thing, which he and the best of his countrymen in the old Fatherland demanded and fought for,—one great, united free nation? He raises his voice here in favor of division, separation, and State-sovereignty, while there he indorses unity and the idea of one nation? He would be in conflict with himself! The Democratic doctrine of State-rights has but few admirers among the Germans, and wherever it is preached it is generally preached to deaf ears. They are averse to that theory, and for this reason Democratic German-American papers are very reluctant to approach, touch, and discuss this subject, because it is the sore spot in their platform. If they ever mention it, they deny any existing difference between the principles laid down in both platforms, or seek to present the subject in an entirely different form, or to distort it by sophistry. Another reason why the German will vote the Republican ticket may be found in the fact that the Republican party is the one in favor of honest money. It inaugurated the resumption of specie-payment; it solidified the credit of the country; it determinedly opposed all paper-crazes and fanatics and protected the country against financial ruin. The honest German knows how to value this. He will be doubly careful, and think well before he gives his vote to a party which has on all occasions coqueted and entered into alliances with the Greenbackers. He will ask the question, What would become of the country if a party entertaining such dangerous financial doctrines ever comes into possession of the power of the Federal Administration? And then he does not forget the Southern claims, which when paid will entail upon the people another National debt, producing inevitable bankruptcy. Even the thought that Southern Bourbon Democracy and aristocracy will ever rule this country again is alone sufficient cause for the intelligent, careful, and progressive German to refuse the Democracy his support."

CITY COUNCIL.

The Everlasting Gas Question Comes Up Again.

A Fourteenth-Ward Bruiser Attacks Hildreth in the Lobby,

And Gets Knocked Down and Kicked for His Trouble.

The Stauber-McGrath Election Contest Discussed at Length.

But the Aldermen Adjourn Without Deciding It.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair. All of the members were present except Ald. Meyer, McCormick, and Watkins.

The Mayor sent in a communication appointing John B. Walker, L. W. Kadlec, and Bernard Callaghan as members of the Board of Directors of the Public Library Board to fill vacancies created by expiration of terms, and James Lane Allen to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of D. L. Shorey. The matter was referred to the Committee od Schools.

A communication was read from the Commissioner of Public Works asking the privilege to award a contract for building a bridge over the canal at Main street without advertising, etc., which was granted.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely upon the ordinance affecting the removal of dirt on the streets from one place to another, which was unanimously concurred in.

The Committee on Gaslights reported in favor of increasing the pay of lamp-lighters to one and three-fourths cents per lamp, which brought up the question of whether or not the city had made a contract for gas for the present year.

Ald. Smyth contended that the city did not have a contract for gas, inasmuch as no papers had been signed either by the city or the gas companies.

Ald. Cullerton said that the Council had agreed to pay the same for gas that had been paid last year, and since the gas companies were furnishing the gas, and the city was consuming it, he contended that a valid contract existed.

Ald. Dixon was opposed to increasing the pay of the lamp-lighters, because there was no money with which to pay them, and Ald. Thompson took the same position substantially.

Ald. Hildreth did not want any action on the report until the gas companies had accepted the offer the city had made them. If the companies did not come in at once the city should seek proposals to light the streets with something else than gas. This would bring the companies around, and they would be glad to make terms, not only for furnishing the gas, but for lighting the lamps, etc.

Ald. Swift was in favor of increasing the pay of the lamp-lighters, and said the money had been appropriated to meet it. He was tired of hearing Aldermen talk about forcing the gas companies, for it was all nonsense, and the past had demonstrated it. He thought the pay of the lamp-lighters should be increased, and moved to amend the report by making it one and a half cents per lamp.

Ald. Barrett moved a further amendment that the increase in pay apply to the entire city, which was concurred in.

The amendment of Ald. Swift was then adopted, and the report as amended was agreed to:

Yeas—Sanders, Shorey, Grannis, McAuley, Burke, Altpeter, Riordan, Lawler, Purcell, Smyth, Peevey, McNurney, Schroeder, Swift, Everett, Hulbert, Brady, Stauber, Lorenz, Young, Meier, Imhof, Barrett, Murphy, Burley—25.

Nays—Wickersham, Dixon, Ballard, Clark, Cullerton, Hildreth, Bond, Thompson—8.

STAUBER VS. M'GRATH.

The report of the Committee on Elections was then taken up on the Fourteenth Ward troubles as a special order.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the report—which declared that McGrath had received a majority of the votes cast in the Seventh Precinct—be concurred in, and that the Council proceed to canvass the returns and declare the result.

Ald. Altpeter entered into a lengthy disquisition on the powers and duties of the Council, and the meaning of the word "canvass," in which he reasoned himself into the belief that the Committee should have examined the ballots, etc., and reported what they had found.

Ald. Hildreth approached the question with the greatest gravity, and made what he called a "hypothetical dissection" of everybody and everything, reminding the Council of the fact that he had suffered many wrongs himself, which was his excuse for the interest he took in the question. He spoke for three-quarters of an hour, attacking the "debauched and outraged returns," the Corporation Counsel's opinion, and defending Ald. Stauber's right to his seat. He closed by moving as a substitute for the report that the returns from the Seventh Precinct be thrown out.

Ald. Hildreth, upon finishing his harangue, stepped into the side room for a drink of water, and was followed by the notorious Jim Malone, of the Fourteenth Ward, who had been seated in the room during his talk, and had make himself disagreeable by his interruptions. Hildreth did not observe that he was followed, but, in the attempt to get some water, suddenly became painfully aware that he was, for, awaiting his opportunity, Malone, without a word, struck him a stunning blow in the ear with his fist. Ald. Peevey stepped between them, and Malone turned upon him, but he had tackled the wrong man. Peevey gave him several blows about the head, and Con Mahoney and several others joined in the mêlée, in the midst of which the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared and hustled Malone from the room and down the stairs. At the foot of the stairs, however, he was overtaken by a mob from the lobby and again severely treated, and was compelled to retrace his steps for protection. Finally, the officer got him fully in charge and took him to the Harrison Street Station, where he was locked up to brood over his troubles and nurse his bruises. The assault was regarded as unprovoked and cowardly, as Hildreth had not as much as alluded to him in his speech, notwithstanding his prominence in the whole election difficulty.

After the "ruction" was over, Ald. Cullerton, expressing a hope that nobody had been hurt, proceeded with his remarks. He had heard that this matter had descended into

A POLITICAL ISSUE,

and suggested that anything of that sort had better be dropped. He believed Mr. Adams to be an honest man and a good lawyer, and any opinion he might give was an opinion of law and not a political document. After reviewing some of the points brought out in the contest, the Alderman proceeded to justify the two opinions, holding that the second was called out by some pointed questions asked by the members of the Committee on Elections. In the Alderman's opinion, it was the duty of the Council to canvass the returns as they appeared. If Stauber were unseated, he had his legal remedy in the courts. The law declared that the Council could not go behind the returns, and, as those returns showed on their face that McGrath received a majority of the votes cast, it was the duty of the Council to declare him elected, and every uninfluenced member would so vote. In conclusion, Ald. Cullerton read a communication from McGrath, in which that gentleman reiterated the belief that he had been honestly elected. So confident was he of this that, if declared elected, he was willing to waive all technicalities and delay, and allow Stauber to proceed with his contest immediately; and, should he succeed in proving fraud, his (McGrath's) resignation would be ready in a moment, considering it an empty honor to hold a seat in the Council with a suspicion resting in the minds of his fellow-members and the citizens of Chicago that he had been unfairly elected.

Ald. Wickersham had the greatest faith in the Corporation Counsel, but in this case it was one of fact rather than law. He objected to the erasures on the returns, and dwelt at some length upon the suspicious character of all papers which had the appearance of having been tampered with; and since the question before the Council was purely one of fact, of which he was as good a judge as any one, he was opposed to the report. He thought Ald. Stauber had been elected, and, in the absence of any explanation of the erasures, he should vote to give him the seat.

Ald. Shorey thought the discussion had taken a wider range than the question deserved. The question was whether the Council had any returns before it or not, and not whether frauds had been committed or not. The latter question would be open in due time, and it never could be tried by the Council until the body had made a declaration on the face of the returns. An apparent informality in the returns should not be the means of disfranchising 200 voters. The Council, according to all the decision of the Court, must decide on

THE FACE OF THE RETURNS,

and then, if its decisions were contested, sitting in its judicial capacity, it could inquire into the question of alleged fraud. It was not in a position to call for explanations of erasures now. It could only take the returns as it found them, and declare the result. When it came to inquire judicially into the matter, it could correct those returns if it pleased. The Council was now sitting in its capacity as a canvasser of the returns. Afterwards, when sitting in its judicial capacity, it could inquire into the legality of those returns. But no technicality on the face of the returns could be used to disfranchise 200 voters, and the sole duty of the Council at this time was to declare the result as it appeared from their face, favor whom it might.

Ald. Meier made a point of the Corporation Counsel's admission that the Council had a right to say whether a return was a return or not. How could it do so without investigating the underlying facts? When the votes were once counted, according to McCrary on elections, they could not be recounted. In the Election in question the two judges had reopened the ballots after the polls had closed and recounted, making, as was supposed, the necessary changes in the ballots to elect their choice. Having upheld Mr. Adams' opinion in one respect, the Alderman proceeded to attack it as a whole, on the ground that it contradicted itself. In conclusion he expressed the hope that the Committee's reports would not be accepted, and that the Council would not proceed to canvass the returns as they stood.

ALD. BALLARD AGREED

with the Corporation Counsel as to the law of the case, but he wanted to get at the real facts, as disclosed by the ballots, before voting on the question. As it was, it seemed to him that those judges must have been pretty correctly drunk. [Laughter.]

Ald. Lawler spoke from the Stauber side of the question, and was treated to a cry of "taffy" from Ald. Swift. Without noticing it, he went on to say that he had no political relations with the Socialists, and as for the Alderman from the Sixth he was sure that the gentleman was not a Democrat; that he was not a Republican, and that the Socialists wouldn't have anything to do with him anyhow. [Great laughter.] After making this telling point for the benefit of the lobby, the orator from the Eighth proceeded to indignate over the Malone-Hildreth ruction. An interruption from Ald. Cullerton brought forth the snappish retort, "I'd a great deal rather you'd have got what the other man did." [Laughter.]

"Don't you be alarmed about me," said Ald. Cullerton in his most assuring way.

"Oh, no," retorted Ald. Lawler, "you wouldn't go out for a drink of water. You'd send for it." [Roars.]

Ald. Burley thought the question had been very thoroughly argued, and moved the previous question, which was ordered.

Ald. Hildreth rose to a question of privilege, and proceeded to explain how he had been struck in the ear a few moments before, until declared out of order.

The question of throwing out the vote of the Seventh Precinct of the ward was then put, and the motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Wickersham, Sanders, Ballard, Clark, Altpeter, Riordan, Hildreth, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Stauber, Lorenz, Lawler, Meier, Barrett—15.

Nays—Dixon, Shorey, Grannis, McAuley, Burke, Cullerton, Smyth, McNurney, Swift, Bond, Everett, Hulbert, Thompson, Brady, Young, Imhof, Murphy, Burley—18.

During the call of the roll Ald. Stauber got up and in behalf of his constituents attempted to vote.

Ald Cullerton challenged his right to vote on the ground that there was a provision in the charter prohibiting a member from voting on any question in which he was interested.

The Chair said he didn't recall anything in the charter on that point.

Ald. Smyth quoted the Council rule on the subject, clearly prohibiting a member from voting on a question in which he was in any way interested.

The Chair airily stated that the question was one which was higher than a mere question of rules.

Ald. Burley said he was sure there was an express provision of the charter on the point, but he could not refer to it by section.

The snag was temporarily jerked out of the way to allow a completion of the roll-call. When that was done, the Chair proceeded to observe that the charter gave to every Alderman the right to represent his ward. That right could not be taken from him by the rules which were to govern the Council for the purpose of parliamentary proceeding. The rule which had been read, in his opinion, referred to cases in which members were pecuniarily interested. No rule, in his opinion, could rob a ward of its representation, or, in other words, an Alderman from casting his vote.

Ald. Cullerton, in some heat, took an appeal. The language of the Chair, in deciding that a ward could not be robbed of its representation, was, it seemed to him, sufficient reason of itself why the ruling should not be sustained. The rule was plain that a member directly interested in a question

SHOULD NOT VOTE,

and if Ald. Stauber was not interested, who was? The rules were sacred for the government of the Council unless suspended, which they were not, and no partisan ruling should prevail. It was self-evident upon the face of it [here the Mayor vacated the chair and was replaced by Ald. Wickersham] that such was the case here, when the rules were ignored. An attempt was being made to force through a resolution which, under all parliamentary rules, was not in order at this stage. He did not belong, as had been said, to any political party when he was voting on a matter of justice and right.

"No, nor at any other time," put in Ald. Lawler.

"Never you mind," returned Ald. Cullerton. "I am here, governed by the charter first and the rules of the Council next, and I say that the Chair's ruling does look partisan on its face. I would say it to any man occupying the position of Chairman when he disregards the rules by which this Council is governed, and I believe that any man who regards these rules and wishes to do what is right will stand to the right, whatever the effect may be." [Applause.]

The Mayor jumped to his feet, but had barely opened his mouth when Ald. Smyth arose to a point of order, and proceeded to say that, under the charter, when the Mayor was present, he should preside and not speak from the floor.

The Mayor managed to say he hoped the Council would yield to him.

Ald. Smyth insisted that the Mayor's proper position was in the Chair, and that he had no right to be heard on the floor.

"Well," exclaimed the Mayor, in some petulance, as he strode up to the throne, "he will take the seat if he can't be heard on the floor."

The Temporary Chairman loftily ruled that, as the question of appeal was pending, the Chair had the right to be heard.

The Chair retreated to the seat of the Democratic member from the First.

Ald. Lawler said he hoped the Chair wouldn't reply to the cowardly assault of the gentleman from the Sixth.

"The Chair won't reply," said the Mayor, very decidedly.

Ald. Lawler expressed his regret that the gentleman from the Sixth had so little regard for common decency as to "assault" the Chair, who, from his position, was prevented from replying.

Ald. Cullerton indignantly denied that he had assaulted, struck, or insulted anybody.

Ald. Lawler repeated that the assault was cowardly, and went on to mention instances where members had voted upon questions in which they were interested,—railroad and gas matters,—and the gentleman from the Sixth hadn't opened his mouth.

Ald. Cullerton said he had no desire to take advantage of anybody.

Ald. Lawler replied that the gentleman had a peculiar way about him. [Laughter.]

Ald. Cullerton said he had expressed his honest sentiments of the Mayor's ruling, as he had a right to do.

The Temporary Chairman announced that the Mayor had the floor.

AS THE MAYOR SEEMED INCLINED

to take what the Temporary Chairman had given him, Ald. Smyth got up and insisted on his position that neither the Temporary Chairman, nor any member, nor the Mayor himself, nor the entire City of Chicago [laughter] could give the Mayor the floor for the privilege of addressing the Council. It was contrary to the charter, and the Mayor's place was in the chair. [Applause.]

Ald. Cullerton, apparently disgusted with the wrangle, withdrew the appeal, remarking that he was willing to let it go.

The appeal was withdrawn, and the Mayor, on regaining his seat, proceeded to say that he had decided the question of Ald. Stauber's right to vote on such information as he was able at the moment to obtain. He did not remember anything in the charter on the point, but if any member would show him wherein he was wrong, he would gladly change his ruling.

Ald. Burley hadn't found the section he was looking for, but read another, which the Chair decided did not apply.

The roll was recalled for the purpose of verifying it, and the result above recorded formally announced.

Ald. Hildreth's motion having been lost, the Committee's report was taken up—declaring what "purported to be returns" to be returns, and that by them McGrath had received 150 votes and Stauber 59 in the Seventh Precinct—and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Dixon, Shorey, Grannis, McAuley, Burke, Cullerton, Smyth, McNurney, Swift, Bond, Everett, Hulbert, Thompson, Brady, Young, Imhof, Barrett, Murphy, Burley—19.

Nays—Sanders, Ballard, Clark, Altpeter, Riordan, Hildreth, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Stauber, Lorenz, Meier—14.

Ald. Hildreth then moved to adjourn, which was lost, as follows:

Yeas—Wickersham, Sanders, Ballard, Altpeter, Riordan, Hildreth, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Stauber, Lorenz, Meier, Barrett—14.

Nays—Dixon, Clark, Shorey, Grannis, McAuley, Burke, Cullerton, Smyth, McNurney, Swift, Bond, Everett, Hulbert, Thompson, Brady, Young, Imhof, Murphy, Burley—19.

Ald. Cullerton then moved that Mr. McGrath be declared elected Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, and the motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Dixon, Shorey, McAuley, Burke, Cullerton, Smyth, McNurney, Swift, Bond, Everett, Thompson, Brady, Young, Imhof, Murphy, Burley—16.

Nays—Wickersham, Sanders, Ballard, Clark, Grannis, Altpeter, Riordan, Hildreth, Lawler, Purcell, Peevey, Schroeder, Hulbert, Stauber, Lorenz, Meier, Barrett—17.

After the presentation and reference of some documents, the Council adjourned.

What will be done next in the Stauber-McGrath muddle is a matter about which there is considerable speculation. There were three absentees last night whose votes might have let McGrath in. If they are present next Monday evening, there will probably be a motion to reconsider and another attempt to declare McGrath elected. Failing in that, the McGrath side, it is not improbable, will seek to throw out some of the precincts in which they have alleged fraud, and the final outcome of it all may be the ordering of a special election.

Nature's Sluice-way.

The kidneys are nature's sluice-way to wash out the débris of our constantly changing bodies. If they do not work properly the trouble is felt everywhere. Then be wise, and as soon as you see signs of disorder get a package of Kidney-Wort.

Vanderbilt was neatly shaved yesterday with Cuticura Shaving Soap.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Petitions to Be Presented to the City Council.

The Signers are Merchants, Manufacturers, and Doctors.

What the Railroad Men Think of Smoke Burning.

THE PETITIONS.

The following petitions would have been presented to the City Council last evening, had not the time of that august body been devoted to a consideration of the Fourteenth Ward election contest.

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of the City of Chicago: The undersigned citizens of Chicago, having now in use, attached to our boilers, devices for the prevention and consumption of smoke which thoroughly accomplish the object and economize the fuel, believe that, if contrivances for that purpose were in general use, the smoke nuisance would be materially abated, with the result, also, of economy to manufacturers and others using steam-boilers.

Shumway, Burgess & Co.,
Field, Leiter & Co.,
Henry W. King & Co.,
Brown Bros.' Mfg. Co.,
Selz, Schwab & Co.,
Chicago City Railway Co.,
Owen F. Aldis,
J. V. Farwell & Co.,
H. Schultz,
Charles Mickow,
D. Ward & Co.,
H. B. Streeter & Co.,
M. E. Page & Co.,
C. A. Reins,
H. Templeton,
Blakely, Brown & Marsh,
C. H. McCormick,
Metropolitan Block,
Rand, McNally & Co.,
John Kranz,
W. E. Hale,
Gage Brothers & Co.,
D. B. Fisk & Co.,
Bradner Smith & Co.,
George C. Hicks.

Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. approve of their device as a smoke-consumer. No test as to economy as yet.

C. W. Gossage & Co.; one in use, and approved as far as tested during brief use.

The following persons are using smoke-burners and testing them with a view of preventing the nuisance:

Mead & Co.,
N. K. Fairbank & Co.,
Sherman House,
Wilson Brothers,
Jansen, McClurg Co.

Attached to the signature of George C. Hicks, President of the Chicago Retort & Fire Brick Works, was the following printed indorsement:

CHICAGO RETORT & FIRE BRICK WORKS, CHICAGO, April 2, 1880.—*H. M. Pierce, LL.D., Chicago*—DEAR SIR: We are gratified to be able to state that since your smokeless furnace has been at work under our two boilers we have made a saving of fully 20 per cent in fuel, besides getting rid of the nuisance of the smoke. We find that our flues require very little cleaning, and the boilers hold steam all night, so that we now have about twenty-five pounds pressure in the morning, whereas before we seldom had over five pounds. We are fully satisfied that the general use of your furnace will clear the atmosphere of our city, and will also be a great public benefit in economy of fuel. Yours truly,

GEORGE C. HICKS, President.

The Cregier steam-jet tube is also in daily use at North Side Water-Works, West Side Water-Works, and at Fullerton avenue conduit with marked results in abatement of smoke and economy in fuel. THOMAS C. CLARKE.

The undersigned, practicing physicians of the City of Chicago, having had our attention called to the subject, would state it as our opinion that the presence in the atmosphere which we are compelled to breathe of large quantities of smoke and soot is in many ways deleterious and injurious to health, and we favor any practical measure that may be adopted for its prevention:

H. A. Johnson,
J. S. Mitchell,
R. H. Bingham,
E. M. Hale,
Edmund Andrews,
R. Ludlam,
A. Reeves Jackson,
Joseph C. Moore,
S. J. Jones,
M. D. & E. J. Ogden,
W. H. Byford,
A. P. Gilmore,
Lyman Ware,
Charles T. Parkes,
John H. Hollister,
Drs. Schmall and Spreng,
M. O. Heydock,
L. H. Watson,
John Guerin,
William E. Quine,
F. A. Emmons,
J. B. Talcott,
Walter Hay,
Daniel A. H. Steele,
J. H. Etheridge,
J. S. Beach,
Thomas S. Bond,
E. M. Ludlam,
J. B. Watkin,
R. D. MacArthur,
Alexander Fisher,
James Nevins Hyde,
Ralph N. Isham,
Robert Hawks,
E. G. Cook,
Mrs. E. G. Cook,
T. Davis Fitch,
Chase Adams,
N. B. Delamater,
C. F. Ely,
F. H. Newman,
E. Marguerat,
Ransom Dexter,
G. M. Chamberlain,
H. W. Boyd,
W. M. Burbank,
C. J. Simons,
Daniel T. Nelson,
A. M. McKitterich,
G. A. Hall,
Samuel A. McWilliams,
Roswell Park,
Lester Curtis,
N. S. Davis,
P. S. Arndt.

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of the City of Chicago: The undersigned citizens of Chicago, believing that the passage of an ordinance for the prevention and suppression of the smoke nuisance in this city would be highly beneficial to the public, respectfully petition that your honorable body take such action as will insure this result at the earliest practicable moment.

J. M. W. Jones,
Shober & Carqueville,
Bradner Smith & Co.,
Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.,
Cleveland Paper Co.,
Rand, McNally & Co.,
Jas. Wilde, Jr. & Co.,
Jansen, McClurg & Co.,
TRIBUNE Company,
Giles, Bro. & Co.,
Field, Leiter & Co.,
Keith Brothers,
C. H. Fargo & Co.,
J. V. Farwell & Co.,
Field, Benedict & Co.,
Eddy, Harvey & Co.,
C. M. Henderson & Co.,
Sweet, Dempster & Co.,
Doggett, Bassett & Hills,
Cahn, Wampold & Co.,
Barbe, Schoenbrun & Morganthau,
Stein, Wright & Co.,
B. Kuppenheimer & Co.,
D. B. Fisk & Co.,
Gage Bros. & Co.,
O. R. Keith & Co.,
Chicago Carpet Co.,
D. A. Hewes,
Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.,
Clement, Bane & Co.,
Greensfelder, Rosenthal & Co.,
H. A. Kohn & Bros.,
Boies, Fay & Conkey,
Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co.,
Lindauer Bros. & Co.,
Einstein, Longini & Co.,
Wolff Bros. & Co.,
G. Becker,
Franklin MacVeagh & Co.,
S. D. Kimbark,
Thomson & Taylor,
Cameron, Amberg & Co.,
G. S. Ingraham,
William Blair & Co.,
M. E. Page & Co.,
Fuller & Fuller,
Chas. Gossage & Co.,
C. D. Peacock,
C. W. & E. Pardridge & Co.,
Wilson Bros.,
Mandel Bros.,
N. Matson & Co.,
Sieberger, Breakey & Co.,
Tolman & King,
Markley, Alling & Co.,
Meyer, Strauss & Goodman,
Silverman & Opper,
Work, Packer & Co.,
Charles B. Kellogg & Co.,
Simon, Strauss & Co.,
Selz, Schwab & Co.,
Schnadig, Foreman & Co.,
Jackson & Hughes,
Hart Bros.,
Henry W. King & Co.,
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.,
Leopold Bros. & Co.,
Hirsh, Mayer & Co.,
Samuel Myers & Co.,
G. W. Weber & Co.,
Goldman Boot & Shoe Co.,
Vogler & Guedtner,
Buel, Cook & Seixas,
Kellogg & Barrett,
Deane, Whitaker & Co.,
Sibley, Dudley & Co.,
Harmon, Merriam & Co.,
McKindley, Gilchrist & Co.,
J. W. Doane & Co.,
John A. Tolman & Co.,
G. C. Cook & Co.,
Farwell, Miller & Co.,
Sprague, Warner & Co.,
Reid, Murdoch & Fischer,
William T. Allen & Co.,
Spaulding & Merrick,
E. B. Mitchell & Co.,
Knowles, Cloyes & Co.,
Sherer, Shirk & Co.,
W. J. Quan,
S. P. Farrington,
Gray Bros.,
McNeill & Higgins,
Gould & Armour,
Morrison, Plummer & Co.,
R. Abbey & Co.,
Fuller, Warren & Co.,
Pitkin & Brooks,
Brooks Bros.,
Hibbard & Spencer,
Chapman, Gore & Co.,
Bouton, Smith & Co.,
C. T. Raynolds & Co.,
L. Gould & Co.,
George Bohner & Co.,
J. A. M. Smith & Co.,
William Stewart,
A. Booth,
Brintnall, Lamb & Co.,
Sidney, Shepard & Co.,
S. Morris Strautzermann,
A. B. Pullman,
John B. Drake & Co.

A RAILROAD VIEW.

Last Sunday's TRIBUNE published abstracts from articles that appeared in the Boston papers giving an account of a trial with a new smoke-consumer and spark-arrester, invented by Mr. A. Berney, of Boston, and which has been attached to locomotives of the Old Colony Railroad. The accounts claim that the new invention is the most perfect of the kind yet tried, and that the apparatus catches and consumes fully 90 per cent of all the smoke, sparks, and dust issuing from the smokestacks, and that they are just the thing that was needed to abate the smoke and cinder nuisance, about which there has been so much complaint lately. As this smoke-consuming matter has engaged the attention of the City Council, which has been trying to find means for the abatement of this nuisance on the railroads and the tugs and steamers in this city, a TRIBUNE reporter called upon several railroad managers to get their opinion regarding the new invention, and find out whether it could be successfully applied to the locomotives on our roads.

The first gentleman interrogated regarding this matter was Mr. E. T. Jeffrey, General Superintendent of the Illinois Central, who is an accomplished Master Mechanic, and has made this matter of smoke consuming a study for many years.

Mr. Jeffery said he had read the account of the Berney smoke-consumer in THE TRIBUNE last Sunday, and did not think that it could be successfully applied to the locomotives on our Western roads. As yet no device has been found to prevent smoke and soot, nor is it possible to entirely prevent it with bituminous coal, because this kind of coal contains only 50 to 60 per cent of carbon. Consequently the impurities will in its combustion cause the emission of smoke from the stack. Were the coal pure carbon a proper proportion of oxygen admitted during combustion would result in carbonic acid gas being discharged from the smokestack. This gas is a deadly poison, and would certainly be far more annoying than the smoke. The smoke nuisance could be materially lessened by the general introduction of large boilers on the locomotives, whereby their greater steaming capacity will enable a more perfect combustion to be obtained. In addition to this there must be greater care in firing. Careless firing would defeat every effort that might be made in the way of capacious boilers and smoke-preventives of all kinds for accomplishing the object for which they are designed. Illinois coals have various heating capacities. Assuming the highest to be 108 pounds of steam to the square inch and the lowest eighty-six, there was a difference of 28 per cent between highest and lowest. And this is about the difference on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. If an ordinance was passed to abate the smoke nuisance, it should be to impose a fine upon engineers and firemen for careless firing, for if they are careless the Company cannot possibly lessen the evil. The less the smoke the better the combustion, and hence the larger the saving on coal. It is therefore but natural that the railroads should do all they could to lessen the evil, not only out of consideration for the comfort of the people, but in consideration of the pecuniary interests of the railroads themselves. He had been fighting this thing all the time, not only in Chicago, but all over the lines of the Illinois Central, but as yet he had found nothing that would prevent the evil. He rather doubted the success of the "Berney apparatus" on the Old Colony. The Old Colony burnt a superior coal to that of the Western roads, and hence such apparatus will show better results there than here. But yet there would be either smoke or poisonous gas, and the gas is far more obnoxious than smoke. The nuisance could probably be prevented by reconstructing all boilers and burning anthracite coal. But this would entail an immense expense upon the railroads and cause disaster to all the coal mines in the West. The Illinois Central alone pays out over $500,000 a year for coal, all of which remains in Illinois. Its locomotives had to be constructed within certain limits of weight and size, as otherwise the gauge of track and the driving-wheels would restrict the fire-box and boiler surface to a size insufficient to generate steam to move heavy trains, unless there is a strong artificial draft which enables the boiler to generate in a given time twice as much steam as stationary engines of the same dimensions do with natural draft. The stationary boiler will evaporate ten pounds of water to one pound of coal, while the locomotive boiler of equal size evaporates but five pounds, which shows that the combustion in locomotive boilers is only one-half as perfect as in stationary boilers, and therefore smoke cannot be entirely prevented in locomotive engines.

Mr. J. F. White, Master Mechanic of the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans Railroad, was present during the interview with Mr. Jeffery, and corroborated his statemets. He stated that at Watervalley, Miss., he had between forty and fifty engines, over two-thirds of which were wood burners. They burnt mostly Kentucky coal, which was superior to Illinois and Indiana coal, yet he could not prevent smoke from the engines and generate steam from them sufficient to do the work. As soon as the smoke is stopped the engine would stop.

Mr. J. C. McMullin, General Manager of the Alton Road, was also seen regarding the matter. He said it was quite possible that good results were reached on the Old Colony Road with the "Berney apparatus," but this was no proof that it would work satisfactorily on our Western roads. The engines on the Eastern roads differed materially from those on the Western. The former had access to a superior article of semi-bituminous coal, which contained none of the impurities of the Western coal. The coal from the Western mines, and particularly those in Illinois, could not be used in the Eastern engines. The engines on the Chicago roads were constructed especially for the consumption of Illinois and Indiana coal. If the impurities in the Illinois coal could not be blown out through the smokestack it could not be used. To pass an ordinance to stop the smoke from engines would bring disaster upon the roads and ruin all the coal-mines in the State, for it would not be possible to burn Illinois coal without smoke. And to burn a different kind of coal would not only necessitate an immense outlay for transportation from the East, but would compel a reconstruction of all the engines. Then the heavy demand for Eastern coal would raise the value of that commodity more than 100 per cent. The railroads were doing all they could of their own volition to abate the smoke nuisance, and every new contrivance and patent was examined and tried. A successful smoke consumer and arrester would make the railroads large amounts of money by the saving on fuel, and this alone would be sufficient to induce them to make the improvement when it can be done.

LOCAL POLITICS.

UNION VETERANS.

An adjourned meeting of the Chicago Union Veteran Club was held last evening in the Palmer House club-room, with Comrade Sexton in the chair. The attendance was large. Comrade Hanchett, from the Committee on Ratification Meeting, reported that they had united with the Garfield and Arthur Central Club. The meeting is to be held in Market square, at which Gen. Banks, Secretary Sherman, Chauncey I. Filley, James G. Blaine, and other prominent Republicans of National fame are expected to speak. The State candidates are also invited and will be present. The Union Veteran Club will meet at the Palmer House with all old soldiers who may desire and march to the meeting in a body. It is expected to erect two or three stands for speakers.

A committee of three was appointed to wait upon United States Senator Logan, Robert T. Lincoln, and Emery A. Storrs, and invite them to speak to the Club. The Committee were out but a short time when they came in with Gen. Logan and Mr. Storrs.

Upon being introduced, Senator Logan said it was not necessary to talk politics to the Club. He understood that they had decided upon a ratification meeting. He hoped it would be a success. He had traveled some over the State and Nation. He had found the Republican vote solid everywhere. He had found great enthusiasm in Southern Illinois. He knew that the full Republican vote would be polled this fall. He didn't know what the other side would do. He expected that the Republicans would carry the elections this fall, but it would have to be done by the Northern States, and it would require united and hard work. In this State the record was a noble one, and Republicans should work energetically for the success of the State ticket. The preferences simply lay between the Democratic and Republican parties, and objections to men should be thrown aside.

Mr. Storrs was then called for, and made one of his characteristic speeches. He had been traveling for a few weeks past. He had been at Burlington, Ia., where the Grant boom had had its hotbed in Iowa. They had a splendid meeting there, and the Grant men, the "Old Guard," were for the Republican ticket, as their great gathering showed. He said the political machine was necessary in politics as well as in church and other affairs. He found that when the Chicago Convention closed Grant had 306 votes and Gen. Garfield had the rest. Gen. Garfield was a statesman who stood right upon every question and measure advocated by the Republican party. The speaker was opposed to Gen. Hancock. He was opposed to Mr. English. He was opposed to the Democratic party. He wanted to see men vote as they had shot; to aim the ballot as they had aimed the bullet. He was opposed to Gen. Hancock because he was honestly a Democrat. He had nothing to say against the soldier record of Gen. Hancock. He was opposed to Gen. Hancock because of his action at New Orleans when he was sent down by Andrew Johnson. He was opposed to Gen. Hancock because he immediately proposed to reinstate officers who had been removed from office by act of Congress. He complained of him because he had revoked the previous actions of Gen. Sheridan. Hancock started in business for the Presidency in 1868, ten months after he had been withdrawn from New Orleans. In 1880 the Democratic party put at the head of their ticket a nullifier, who had tried to set aside the Reconstruction acts of Congress, which had been decided legal and constitutional. He asked how long, if Hancock were elected, would it take to repeal the Reconstruction measures, and the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments would be overturned. If Hancock was elected all the barriers and safeguards of the country would be swept away.

A reminiscence had been selected by the Democratic party for Governor. All that had been done by the Republican party had been approved of and lauded by Lyman Trumbull. The Republicans had no child's play before them, but the party was united. It had no side issues, and success would crown it once again.

The speakers were thanked for their able efforts, after which the Club adjourned until Saturday evening.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION.

The Committee appointed about a month ago to make arrangements for a grand mass-meeting of Republicans to ratify the action of the Chicago Convention has completed its labors. The meeting will be held Saturday evening in the open air on Market street. Speeches will be made by Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; the Hon. Chauncey I. Filley, of Missouri; Gov. Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; Senator Logan, State-Senator Hamilton, Col. Clarke E. Carr, and others. As this meeting will be the first gun of the campaign in the West, an immense attendance may be confidently expected.

WARD MEETINGS.

The Hancock and English Club of the Sixth Ward held a meeting last evening at No. 839 Blue Island avenue. The attendance was small, and those present listened to oratorical efforts from some of the political lights of the ward. The meeting adjourned at an early hour.

A body termed the Central Club of the Greenback-Labor party held a meeting last evening at Seamen's Hall, No. 99 West Randolph street. The principal speakers of the evening were Messrs. Ralph E. Hoyt and A. B. Adair, and the subject from which they spoke was, "Convict Labor and its Injurious Effects on the Workingman." It was treated in the hackneyed style, and the audience failed to enthuse over it.

The "Young Democracy" of the Tenth Ward met in the basement of No. 217 West Indiana street last evening, Joseph O'Donnell in the chair. The regular Secretary having resigned, John J. Bush was elected to fill the vacancy. The Chairman then introduced Judge Forrester to the audience as "the brilliant advocate of Democracy," and for an hour and a half the Judge discoursed on the "stainless" record of the Democratic party, and a fulsome eulogium of that party's candidates. Other speakers were announced, but the length of the Judge's speech shut some of them out. A glee club sang a campaign song and the meeting adjourned.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

TROY VS. CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., July 19.—The Troys made eighteen clean hits, with a total of thirty-one, off Corcoran to-day, including two home runs, both by Connors, two three-base hits by Cassidy, and one by Gillespie. The contest was particularly exciting at the beginning of the ninth inning, when the Chicagos were one ahead. The Troys then scored six earned runs, amid tremendous enthusiasm. Mountain, an amateur, pitched for the Troys, and, had he been well supported behind the bat, would have proved very effective. Both clubs played a fair fielding game.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Troy.							
Coggswell, 1 b.	6	0	1	1	17	0	0
Gillespie, l. f.	6	1	2	4	0	0	0
Ferguson, 2 b.	5	2	1	6	4	2	0
Cassidy, c. f.	4	3	2	1	1	0	0
Connors, 3 b.	5	2	4	10	0	5	2
Caskins, s. s.	5	2	2	2	1	8	0
Evans, r. f.	5	2	2	3	1	0	0
Mountain, p.	5	0	2	2	0	5	0
Straub, c.	4	0	2	2	3	1	3
Total	45	12	18	31	27	21	5
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	1	2	2	4	0	0
Gore, c. f.	4	1	2	2	0	1	0
Williamson, c.	5	1	4	5	7	1	1
Kelly, 3 b.	4	3	0	0	2	2	0
Anson, 1 b.	3	0	1	1	8	1	0
Corcoran, p.	5	1	0	0	2	6	0
Burns, s. s.	5	1	1	2	2	3	1
Flint, r. f.	4	1	3	5	0	0	0
Quest, 2 b	4	0	0	0	2	2	1
Total	39	9	13	17	27	16	3

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Troy	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	—12
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	2	—9

Runs earned—Troy, 9; Chicago, 3.

Two-base hits—Flint (2), Burns, Williamson, Evans.

Three-base hits—Cassidy (2), Gillespie.

Home runs—Connors (2).

Bases on balls—Straub, Cassidy, Anson (2), Gore, Kelly.

Bases on errors—Chicago, 4.

Struck out—Gillespie, Mountain (2), Cassidy, Kelly, Williamson.

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Troy, 8.

Passed balls—Williamson, 6; Straub, 4.

Balls called—Mountain, 103; Corcoran, 161.

Strikes called—Mountain, 34; Corcoran, 48.

Time—Three hours and ten minutes.

Umpire—Doescher.

CLEVELAND VS. NATIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 19.—In a game of eleven innings here to-day between the Clevelands and the Nationals the latter were defeated by a score of 4 to 1.

THE TURF.

THE GREAT TROTTING MEETING IN THIS CITY commences to-day, and will continue through the week, the program of each day being an exceedingly attractive and well-arranged one, and as there are an unusually large number of entries in each event the prospects for brilliant racing could not be better. The events on the card for to-day are the great free-for-all stallion race, in which Monroe Chief, Voltaire, Hannis, Wedgewood, and Bonesetter are entered; the 2:20 pacing race, in which there will be five starters, and the 2:27 class, which will bring out a dozen or more fast horses. The city is rapidly filling up with strangers who have come to see the great trotting meeting of the year, and delegations of horsemen from all parts of the country are arriving by every train. The rain of yesterday will make the track somewhat slow, but the races will positively be trotted unless the weather is bad to-day.

In the pools last night John Grant was first choice in the 2:27 race, Sorrel Billy in the pacing race, and Monroe Chief in the stallion race, although in the latter event Hannis and Wedgewood sold well.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 19.—The extra meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association began to-day with warm weather, a fine track, and good attendance. Clarissima, the favorit, won the mile dash, Boswell second, and Charlie Ross third. Time, 1:48¾.

The mile and five furlongs sweepstakes race was won by Fortuna, Jim Beck second, and Omega third. Time, 2:59¾.

The hurdle race, mile and a quarter, over five hurdles, was won by Disturbance, Frank Short second, Faustina third. Time, 2:24½.

The Bradley selling race was stricken out and three-quarters of a mile dash substituted. Annie Augusta, which sold in the pools at $50 to $500 for Knight Templar, won, Sioux second, and Dan Sparling third. Time, 1:16¾.

CRICKET.

GAME AT DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—The Staten Island cricket team commenced a match with the Peninsulars, of this city, to-day, scoring forty-nine in their first inning. Only two of their batsmen made a stand against Smith, a new professional bowler just imported from England, who took seven wickets for eleven runs. The Peninsulars commenced their first inning, and when stumps were pulled, an hour later, had tied the New Yorkers, with only one wicket down. The play will be finished to-morrow.

WAS IT SUICIDE?

Death of Dr. Akely—The Inquest to Be Held To-Day.

Dr. Akely, who was brought to the County Hospital Sunday night suffering, it was said, from poison, died at that institution at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, despite every effort that could be made by the employés of that institution to save his life. He was to all appearances perfectly dead at midnight, but the physicians and attendants, by keeping up artificial respiration, dosing him with whisky and drugs, which they thought would neutralize the poison, and by very frequently giving warm baths, succeeded in keeping life flickering until the hour mentioned. The doctors still think it was a case of poisoning, though they are not prepared to state what was the poison used,—in short, they are quite puzzled over the case. The post-mortem examination will be made this morning, and the inquest will be held immediately thereafter, the Coroner having impaneled a jury for that purpose yesterday afternoon. The autopsy will undoubtedly develop the true cause of death.

A reporter spent a few hours yesterday afternoon in searching out some facts concerning Dr. Akely and his doings for the past few weeks and days. Frank Gazzolo, the owner of the building No. 79 West Madison street, in which Dr. Akely had an office, and also his dwelling, and who was a warm personal friend of the Doctor, as well as an admirer of his upright, gentlemanly ways, stated to a reporter that when he heard that the Doctor was dead he concluded that he had died in a fit. Something like a year ago the Doctor had an apoplectic fit, and came very near dying. Since that date his right side has been paralyzed. Mr. Gazzolo is, perchance, right, and apoplexy instead of poison may have been the cause of death. The landlord says he knew nothing about the Doctor's domestic relations, save that for ten months just past he, his wife, and a son had been living pleasantly enough together. The latter was employed at Wilson Bros., on State street. About three weeks ago the wife and son set out to visit some relatives in Iowa. The Doctor, he said, was a very exemplary man, and, although he was neither successful nor the possessor of a lucrative practice, he lived within his means and always paid his way.

A. B. Bryan, druggist, knew the Doctor intimately, and could only speak his praises. He was present when Dr. Akely was brought to his room, and just before he was sent to the Hospital, and it was his impression that the Doctor was in a fit. If it was poison, he thinks it must have been something of the nature of prussic acid, and that would be apt to leave external marks.

R. B. Moore, of No. 41 Artesian avenue, called at the Hospital during the day. He had known Dr. Akely for a number of years, and his son had boarded at the house on Artesian avenue for a long time. He was of the opinion that the Doctor was not only separated from his wife, but divorced from her about two years ago, but he was aware they had since come together again. From the way Mr. Moore talked one would infer that the deceased's domestic life was not as pleasant as it might have been. The wife and son, he said, were at Wyoming, Ia., and he announced his intention of telegraphing them at once.

In support of the suicide theory, all who knew Dr. Akely concur in the opinion that he has been of a morose and melancholy disposition ever since he lost the use of his right side. And opposed to the suicide theory is the manner in which he was taken ill. He had spent the afternoon pleasantly enough with some picnickers at Ogden's Grove, and it was while returning to the city upon a Wells street car that he was taken ill and fell from the car to the pavement, and not from a Randolph street car as stated yesterday. He was perfectly unconscious from the time he fell until death. No papers that would throw any light upon his condition were upon his person or in his office. A prescription, of which opium was an ingredient, was found upon him, but this amounted to nothing. Nor were there any injuries apparent, either external or internal, which would lead to his falling into such a stupor.

It has been suggested that the Doctor may have been poisoned, either accidentally or maliciously, by some other person, but this idea, under the circumstances, appears preposterous.

CORONER'S WORK.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest at No. 517 State street upon Moritz Adler, who died of congestion of the brain and lungs, superinduced by the heat and overexertion while in a low state of health. The jury further found that death was not caused by taking the wrong medicine, as was rumored was the true cause. Also, at No. 143 West Indiana street, upon Charles H. Strand, who was accidentally drowned in the mouth of the river Sunday afternoon. Also, at the County Hospital, upon John Wehinger, who died at the County Hospital on the 15th inst, in consequence of cerebral apoplexy, superinduced by the heat of the sun.

Thomas White, 9 years of age, while attempting to pass between two of several cars which were at the time being moved along the track by workmen employed at the Onondaga Salt Company's docks at the foot of Hough place at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, had his head caught between the bumpers of the cars and was instantly killed. The body was taken home to No. 13 O'Neil street by the father, who was also at work hard by.

TRIED IT WITH MATCHES.

Hattie Miller, a willful, wayward maiden of 19 years, living with her parents at No. 2603 Mary street, attempted to commit suicide by drinking a concoction made by herself with the heads of fourteen matches dissolved in water. Dr. Waxham, who was summoned to attend her, used a stomach-pump upon her with success, and at last accounts thought her out of danger. Hattie disobeyed her parents by night-walking, and by keeping company at unseemly hours with young men whom her parents did not consider fit company for her, and they made things so uncomfortable for her at home in consequence that she concluded to end all by taking her life.

LIGHTNING FREAKS.

In the storm shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning the flagstaff at the west end of the Grand Pacific Hotel was shivered into strips by the lightning. Singularly enough the building was only slightly damaged, and the servants who were asleep in the attic all escaped with slight shocks. Another bolt struck a derrick at the new Court-House, and yet another shivered the flagstaff on the Metropolitan Building and tore a small hole in the roof. The telephones in different sections of the city were torn from their fastenings, and a large number had to be repaired yesterday.

The Shakers' Sarsaparilla is just what it purports to be.—*Dixi Crosby, M. D.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, take Arend's Vegetable Bowel Regulator. It acts like a charm. Results: Pure blood, healthy complexion, clear head. Price 50 cents. Depot, northeast corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

The public will beware of a fraudulent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now being forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

From Dr. S. W. Hunter, Baltimore, Md.—Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef always produces good blood, health, and strength.

Travelers, stop at the Astor House, New York.

CELERY AND CHAMOMILE.

THE NEW

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY,

And What People Say About It.

Its Great Success at All Points.

It Is a Boon to Those of Sedentary Habits,

And Weak, Nervous Constitutions.

And a Positive Cure for Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Paralysis, Sleeplessness and Indigestion.

We refer of course to DR. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS, which are all they are recommended to be, and will cure the above-named diseases without any doubt—have permanently cured thousands of cases.

The greatest discovery and the best remedy now extant is found in Dr. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS. The properties of Celery and Chamomile are peculiarly adapted to cure Headache, and it remained for Dr. Benson to formulate and compound the properties so as to be made available. Dr. Benson is recognized as one of the most eminent and successful physicians in Baltimore, and his reputation is of itself a sufficient guaranty of the value of his medicines.—New York Herald.

Every one is now talking of Dr. C. W. BENSON'S CELERY AND CHAMOMILE PILLS, and the wonderful cures they have effected since they have been placed before the public. It is the chief topic of conversation on the streets, in the hotels and in private houses. These Pills are prepared expressly to cure headache, neuralgia, nervousness, and indigestion, and will cure any case, no matter how obstinate it may be, of either sick, nervous, or dyspeptic headache, or neuralgia, nervousness or sleeplessness. Boston Office, 6 Hamilton-place.—Boston Globe.

Price, 50 cents a box, postage free.

Chicago Office with

H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

75 RANDOLPH-ST., near State.

CATARRH CURE.

Catarrhal

POISON.

Wei De Meyer's Treatise on Catarrh explains the following important facts:

1. That Catarrh Colds become a poisonous infection, at first local, and finally constitutional.

2. That, being constitutional, the infection is beyond the reach of mere local remedies.

3. That impurities in the nostrils are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs, thus poisoning the Digestive, Respiratory, and Genito-urinary organs.

4. That Catarrhal virus follows the mucous membrane and causes Deafness, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea, Bronchitis, Leucorrhea, and Consumption.

5. That Smokes, Douches, Inhalations, and Insoluble Snuffs cannot possibly remove infectious inflammation from the organs named.

6. That an antidote for Catarrh must possess an inoculative affinity for, and the quality of being absorbed by, the purulent mucus wherever located.

Based upon these plain theories, Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure has proved to be infallible. It not only relieves, it cures Catarrh at any stage. Home testimony:

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

W. D. Woods, 487 Broadway, N. Y., cured of Chronic Catarrh.

F. J. Haslett, 859 Broadway, N. Y., 4 years' Catarrh.

G. L. Brush, 443 Broadway, N. Y., 10 years' Catarrh.

S. Benedict, Jr., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N. Y. (lady friend), cured of Chronic Hay Fever.

Mrs. Emma C. Howes, 39 W. Washington Square, N. Y., cured of 30 years' Chronic Catarrh.

Rev. Geo. A. Reis, 169 Jay-st., Brooklyn: "It restored me to my ministerial labors."

Rev. Charles J. Jones, New Brighton, S. I.: "Worth ten times the cost."

Rev. Alex. Frees, Cairo, N. Y.: "It has worked wonders in six cases in my parish."

L. F. Newman, 305 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, cured of 4 years' Chronic Catarrh.

Mrs. J. Swartz, Jr., 200 Warren-st., Jersey City, cured of 18 years' Chronic Catarrh.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

A real cure for this terrible malady is the most important discovery for the relief of human suffering since vaccination. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. Dewey & Co., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., for $1.50 a package. To Clubs, six packages for $7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise, with full explanations and overwhelming proofs, is postpaid and sent free to anybody.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Centaur Liniments, the world's great Pain-relieving agents for Man and Beast.

HUB PUNCH.

A DELICIOUS DRINK.

Use Fine Ice in Hot Weather.

HUB PUNCH.

Boston:

C. H. GRAVES & SONS.

Use with Cold Lemonade, Soda, or Water, or Clear on Ice to Suit the Taste.

THE "HUB PUNCH," FOR USE IN

CLUBS, HOTELS, AND FAMILIES,

PICNICS, YACHTS, AND EXCURSION PARTIES.

It is WARRANTED to be made from the best Rum and Brandy, and is skillfully united with the pure juice of Limes, Lemons, and other choice fruits, and the finest quality of granulated sugar. It is the

PERFECTION OF PUNCHES!

READY FOR USE WHEN OPENED.

By all Connoisseurs it is

PRONOUNCED UNRIVALED.

The name and title—"HUB PUNCH"—is adopted as a Trade Mark. All unauthorized use of this Trade Mark will be promptly prosecuted.

C. H. GRAVES & SONS, Boston, Mass.

Sold by leading Wine Merchants, Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and at popular resorts everywhere at $1.25 per bottle.

SMITH & VANDERBEEK,

New York and Chicago. Agents for the Northwest.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

("Sulphur Soap" secured by Letters Patent.)

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

An incomparable Beautifier of the Complexion.

Invaluable for Pimples, Chafes, Chapped Skin, Rough Skin, Prickly Heat, Flesh Worms, Itch, Hives, Nettle Rash, Severe Itching, Chilblains,

Tetter, Piles, Mosquito Bites, Insect Stings, Ring-worm, Erysipelas, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Ulcers, and all External Humors and Poisons.

THE WONDERFUL NATIONAL SPECIFIC

FOR THE ALLEVIATION AND CURE OF

ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES.

The fame of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP has extended far and wide; there is probably no city or town in the United States in which its great curative virtues are not known and extolled by living witnesses. The testimonials received for it would fill volumes. Many distinguished Physicians and Members of the Medical Staff of Hospitals and Infirmaries, have tested it, expressed their astonishment with its results, and are now counted among its strongest advocates. Persons using it have no need to resort to Sulphur Springs as it answers all the purposes of

SULPHUR BATHS,

Being an admirable remedy for **Gout and Rheumatism** and a marvelous healer of **Ulcers and Old Sores,** that resist the operation of Salves and Ointments. *See that you get the* GENUINE.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP

as an adjunct to the Toilet produces **results** *obtainable by no other remedy extant.* It is scientifically compounded and when **used daily,** possesses remarkable detersive properties. It is an incomparable **Beautifier of the Complexion,** eradicating **Tan, Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples** and **Blotches,** rendering the cuticle White, Clear and Smooth. It clarifies and removes **all impurities** by its **healthful action,** while ordinary Cosmetics only disguise and injure the skin. For

HUMORS OF THE SCALP and DANDRUFF,

it is pre-eminently the most reliable, and the *only* absolute specific known. It is also a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTHING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of **Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases.**

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—SULPHUR SOAP *has been counterfeited, and the public are cautioned to* OBTAIN ONLY THE GENUINE, *and to observe the* ONLY ORIGINAL NAME, **Glenn's Sulphur Soap,** *with also the above engraving on the cartoon which encloses each cake, without which none is genuine. Ask for* **Glenn's Sulphur Soap,** *and* TAKE NO OTHER.

For sale generally by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Grocers, at 25 cts. a cake; 60 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, saving 20 per cent.; 75 cts. a box, containing 3 cakes, sent by mail, prepaid.

THE PROPRIETOR WOULD BE PLEASED TO HEAR FROM PERSONS USING GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor, 115 Fulton St., N. Y.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in One Minute.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Open Strong and Continue So All Day.

Light Reaction in the Grangers—The Coalers Active and Higher.

Foreign Exchange Lower Again—Prospect of Gold Imports.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Provisions Tame and Unusually Quiet.

Corn, Rye, and Winter Wheat Much Stronger—Other Breadstuffs Firm.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened strong, and higher than at the close on Saturday. The coal stocks were very active all day, and made important advances. Iron Mountain was prominent in the early dealings, and Canada Southern distressed the shorts by a clear gain of 2⅜. Chattanooga was lively and variable, opening at 67½, declining to 65¼, advancing to 70, and going off in three moves to 67½ again. Northwestern sold at 93⅛ and 92, and closed where it did on Saturday, at 92⅝. St. Paul lost ⅛, to 80⅝. These stocks were unfavorably affected by the weather prospects, but the opinion is growing that Wall street pays too much attention to the crops. The list as a whole made gains. Burlington reached 125, and then lost 1, to 124; Rock Island gained 1, to 107⅜; Alton ⅛, to 113; Morris & Essex 1, to 106; New York Central 1, to 131⅜, after selling at 132½; Michigan Central ⅛, to 91⅛, after selling at 92⅜; Erie ⅛, to 43⅞; Northwest, preferred, ⅜, to 111⅜; Wabash ¼, to 38; the preferred 1, to 67⅞; Pacific Mail ⅜, to 41⅝; Delaware & Hudson 2, to 79⅛; Lackawanna 1⅛, to 81⅜, after selling at 82½; Jersey Central 2, to 72⅛; Reading ⅛, to 17⅜; Iron Mountain 1, to 48⅜; Louisville & Nashville 3, to 125; Northern Pacific ⅜, to 27⅜; the preferred ⅛, to 49⅜; C., C. & I. C. 1, to 17⅝; St. Paul & Omaha ⅛, to 41⅛; the preferred ⅛, to 75⅜; Mobile & Ohio ⅜, to 22⅜; Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 1½, to 31; and Chesapeake & Ohio ⅜, to 19.

The losses were not numerous or heavy. Western Union lost ⅛, to 106¼; Union Pacific ⅜, to 91⅝; Manhattan ⅛, to 30¼; Kansas & Texas ⅛, to 37⅜; St. Joe ⅛, to 35⅜; Ohio ¼, to 33; Erie preferred ¼, to 71; and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis ¼, to 69⅛.

Erie second 6s opened at 90⅝, sold at 90⅞ and 90¼, and closed at the last figure.

In railroad bonds in New York on Friday, a large business was done in Erie second consols at from 89⅞ up to 90¼@90⅜, and the funded 5s sold at 85¼@85⅜, against 84⅛ yesterday. Missouri, Kansas & Texas first consols were firm at 105⅛@105⅜, the seconds rising from 65⅛ to 66. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts were in demand and sold at 42⅛@43⅜, against 41 the last previous sale. New Jersey Central consols rose ⅛, to 103⅛, and Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols ⅜, to 95⅜. Mobile & Ohio debentures were barely steady at 78⅛@78⅞@78⅛, notwithstanding the buoyancy shown by the common stock of the company. Canada Southern firsts were exceptionally weak, declining from 92⅞ to 92⅛@92⅛. New York Elevated firsts were ⅛ per cent higher at 110, and Metropolitan 6s ⅝ higher at 99⅞. Oregon Railroad & Navigation firsts recovered ⅛ per cent, to 97. Denver & Rio Grande firsts were steady at 104, but the consols rose from 91⅛ to 92⅛. Kansas Pacific consols were in active demand at from 94⅛ up to 95; firsts, of Denver Division, yielding ⅛, to 108⅜.

Government bonds made another advance. District of Columbia 3.65s were 99⅞ bid and 100 asked; the 4s, 108⅞ bid and 108⅞ asked; the 4½s, 110⅜ bid and 110⅝ asked; the 5s, 103⅞ bid and 103⅞ asked; the 6s, 103⅞ ex. interest bid and 104⅛ asked. The 4s advanced in the afternoon to 108⅞ bid and 108⅞ asked; the 4½s to 110⅛ bid and 110⅞ asked.

Foreign exchange was weak again. Sterling posted rates were 483⅞ and 485½; actual rates were 482¼@482⅜, and 484¼@484⅜, and sterling commercial 480. For francs, posted rates were 523⅞ and 521⅞ for Paris. Commercial francs were 526⅞ for Paris, 527⅞ for Havre, and 528⅞ for Antwerp. Marks were 94⅛ and 94⅞ for posted, 93⅞ for documentary. Holland florins, 40⅛ for sight; Austrian florins, 41⅛; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27⅛.

Some improvement is felt in the demand for loans. City merchants are doing a good business and are receiving fair amounts of paper, which they offer for discount. Country demands for accommodation are small. Little currency is going into the interior. New York exchange is selling at par to 25c per $1,000 discount. Loans are 4@8 per cent on call and 6@8 per cent on time. Bank clearings were $4,700,000.

Chicago City 7s of 1895 sold at 121; West Towns 5s at 103⅛; Cook County 4½s at 104⅛, and St. Paul 7s at 109⅛ and interest.

On the Chicago Mining Board there were sales of 200 shares of Sierra at 430; 2,100 shares of Chicago & Silver Cliff at 7½; 250 shares of Shenandoah common at 360; and 300 shares of Shenandoah preferred at 455.

The negotiations for the absolute consolidation of the Elevated railroad companies of New York are blocked by the inability of the representatives of the different companies to agree upon valuations of their properties. Another obstacle is an old State law prohibiting the consolidation of parallel lines.

The earnings of the St. Paul & Omaha Road for the second week of July show an increase of $7,425 on the Sioux City Division. St. Louis & San Francisco earnings for the second week in July were $41,400, an increase of $15,700.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the month of June were $643,507, against $580,577 for June, 1879, an increase of $62,930, or 11 per cent. The land sales amounted to $8,074.

The earnings of the St. Paul & Omaha Railroad for the second week of July show an increase of $7,425 for the Sioux City Division. The Superintendent of the division estimates that the wheat crop along the line will exceed that of last year by 3,000,000 bushels.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road will be able, the *Financial Chronicle* thinks, not only to pay all its interest charges but to disburse dividends of 7 per cent each on the preferred and common stock. The total bonded debt of the road is now $62,516,483, against $41,349,500 at the beginning of the year. Its annual interest charge is now $4,175,637, against $2,859,450 on the 1st of January. The *Chronicle* makes the following estimate of earnings:

		1880.
Gross earnings first six months of 1880		$5,450,000
Last six months of 1879 about	$6,000,000, allow	6,500,000
Earnings of new lines acquired:		
Southern Minnesota last six months 1879 about	385,000, allow	400,000
Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota last six months 1879	255,852, allow	325,000
Wisconsin Valley last six months 1879	158,405, allow	175,000
Sioux City & Dakota and Chicago & Pacific	(?) allow	300,000
Total for year		$13,150,000
Operating expenses, taxes, etc., at 55 per cent		7,230,000
Net earnings		$5,920,000
Interest to be paid		3,520,000
Leaving a balance of		$2,400,000
Seven per cent on common and preferred stock calls for		1,937,862

The New York *Commercial Bulletin* expresses its belief that the prices of merchandise have seen the lowest point of the depression through which they have been passing. It has computed the following statement of the lowest prices of the same articles during the last half of 1879 and their prices on the 26th of last month, with the percentages of advance or decline:

	Lowest second half of 1879. £ s. d.	June 26, 1880. £ s. d.	Changes per cent.
Scotch pig iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	adv. 21.9
Coals	[illegible]	[illegible]	dec. 6.5
Copper, Chili	53 0 0	60 10 0	adv. 14.1
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	adv. 5.5
Beef, inferior	[illegible]	[illegible]	adv. 12.5
Beef, prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	adv. 11.1
Cotton, middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	adv. 8.0
Forty-mule twist	[illegible]	[illegible]	adv. 25.0
Wool, Southdown	10 10 0	15 0 0	adv. 42.8
Sugar, West Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	adv. 31.2
Coffee	63 0 0	[illegible]	dec. 1.2
Tea, common	[illegible]	[illegible]	adv. 14.3
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]	adv. 17.9
Saltpetre	[illegible]	[illegible]	adv. 17.4
Hemp, Manila	26 0 0	[illegible]	adv. 19.2
Silk, Cossim	[illegible]	[illegible]	adv. 4.0
Jute	[illegible]	18 10 0	adv. 25.3

The improved feeling in the markets is traced to a consciousness of the unusually prosperous condition of the country, of the extraordinary foreign demand for our products evinced in the unprecedented exports, of the promise of another year of extraordinarily abundant crops, and of a prospect of ease in monetary conditions. The extraordinarily buoyant feeling at this moment pervading the whole country is a fact or not to be overborne by any considerations of stocks or production or importation now existing. It is sufficiently potent to impel merchants into buying despite every counter consideration; and the *Bulletin* inclines to the conclusion that at the present moment probabilities favor an advance in prices rather than any further decline.

As to the coal trade, the *Engineering and Mining Journal* calls attention to the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company seems to be acting independently, for its Nanticoke mines have been working steadily six days in the week, while their neighbors of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Company have been idle one-half the time. Evidently there is some little lack of co-operation here, and it may be only the first of those acts which, sooner or later, always break up trade combinations.

The appraisement of the Reading's assets will be completed in three or four weeks.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY BANK,
Northeast corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
Receives savings deposits and allows interest on same at the rate of 4½ per cent, subject to the rules of the bank.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 19.—To-day the market has been strong, but it is not true that anxious investors are crowding the brokers' offices with orders to buy stocks which investors would be most likely to buy. If there were any investors buying anything they are exactly those which are the least dealt in, and the strength of the market was confined to stocks which no prudent investor would purchase at any price. The strength of a stock to-day was in exact proportion to its intrinsic value. No one cared for dividend-paying stocks, but if a stock represented a property which paid no dividend it was in brisk request, and if it was one which had a fair chance of being wiped out by a foreclosure or thrown into the hands of a Receiver, the demand for it, according to the reports, was furious. How long this peculiarly happy and wholesome state of affairs will last is not clear. The lambs now frisking at the seaside and mountain resorts may come back in time to be shorn before the collapse, which is to be next in order, but as things now look the chances are that the brokers will have to shave each other. Toward the close of the market to-day the operators seemed to tire of playing with each other, and the tone became hesitating. There was a general dullness in mining stocks, and if there still be any very heavy holders of the Roberts stock who do not wish to see the market value of their shares depreciate, they must have felt blue, as Chrysolite, opening at 9, fell to 8, while Little Chief went begging at 750. Amie, Buckeye, and Climax were somewhat active.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Governments strong, and ⅛@⅜ per cent higher.

Railroad bonds strong.

State securities dull.

The stock market opened strong and buoyant, and, under a heavy purchasing movement, the general list advanced ¼ to 2½ per cent. Speculation continued strong in tone until the second Board, when there was a reaction of ¼ to 1 per cent, which was, however, partially recovered in the final dealings, and the market closed firmer. Nashville & Chattanooga declined from 67⅞ to 65¼, rose to 70, and reacted to 67½. Canada Southern advanced from 61⅞ to 64⅜ and Denver & Rio Grande from 62⅞ to 64⅞.

Transactions, 225,000 shares:

C., C. & I. C.	1,500	Nashville & Chatt.	4,700
Canada Southern	2,000	New Jersey Central	19,000
Lackawanna	29,000	New York Central	6,000
Delaware & Hudson	9,600	Northern Pacific	1,700
Erie	37,000	Ohio & Mississippi	3,400
Hannibal & St. Joseph	2,700	Ontario & Western	2,500
Iron Mountain	2,800	Pacific Mail	3,600
Kansas & Texas	12,000	Reading	2,600
Lake Shore	8,500	St. Paul	17,000
Lake Erie & Western	1,100	Union Pacific	3,000
Michigan Central	9,600	Wabash Pacific	9,300
Morris & Essex	2,000	Western Union	3,700
Mobile & Ohio	1,800	C., C., C. & I.	4,800
Northwestern	6,800		

Money market easy at 2@2½, closing at 2; prime mercantile paper, 3@4½.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, steady at 483; demand, 484⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 1881s	104⅜	New 4s	108⅞
New 5s	104⅛	Pacific 6s of '95	125
New 4½s	110⅜		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7s consols	46¾	Virginia 6s, old	20
Missouri 6s	107	Do new	20
St. Joe	105	Virginia 6s, consols	85
Tennessee 6s, old	36	Virginia 6s, deferred	10⅝
Do new	30		

STOCKS.

C. P. bonds	111¾	Ontario & Western	26¼
U. P. firsts	112	B., C. R. & N.	61
U. P. land grants	113	Alton & Terre Haute	21
U. P. sinking fund	118⅝	A. & T. H. preferred	59¼
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	110	Wabash, St. L. & Pac.	38
Erie seconds	90	W., St. L. & P. pref'd	65⅞
Rock Island	107⅜	Hannibal & St. Joe	35
Panama	180	H. & St. Joe preferred	71⅝
Fort Wayne	121	Iron Mountain	48⅜
Pittsburg	121	St. Louis & San Fran.	35⅛
Illinois Central	107¼	Do preferred	46¼
C., B. & Q.	124	Do first preferred	71
C. & A.	112	C., St. L. & N. O.	31
C. & A., preferred	122	Kansas & Texas	37⅜
N. Y. Central	131⅜	Union Pacific	91⅝
Harlem	175	Central Pacific	69⅞
Lake Shore	108⅞	Northern Pacific	27⅜
Canada Southern	64⅛	Northern Pacific pfd.	49⅜
Michigan Central	91⅛	Louisville & Nashville	123
Erie	43⅞	Nash. & Chattanooga	67⅛
Erie preferred	70⅞	Louisville & N. O.	102
Northwestern	92⅝	Houston & Texas	64¼
Northwestern pref'd	111⅜	Denver & Rio Grande	64
St. Paul	80⅝	Western Union	106¼
St. Paul preferred	104⅛	Atlantic & Pacific	42
St. Paul & Omaha	40⅞	Pacific Mail	34⅞
St. Paul & Omaha pfd.	75⅛	Adams Express	113⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	81⅝	Wells Fargo	106
Morris & Essex	105⅞	American Express	58
Delaware & Hudson	79⅛	United States Express	47⅜
New Jersey Central	71⅞	Quicksilver	11¼
Reading	17⅜	Quicksilver preferred	55
Ohio & Mississippi	33	Caribou	2⅛
Ohio & Mississippi pfd	72⅜	Leadville	1⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	19	Central Arizona	5⅜
Mobile & Ohio	22⅝	Homestake	34
Clevel'nd & Columbus	69⅛	Standard	25⅛
C., C. & I. C.	17⅝	Excelsior	17
Ohio Central	21	Little Pittsburg	3⅛
Lake Erie & Western	29⅛	Ontario	32

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 19.—The stock market was more active to-day than for several weeks past. In fact, the activity of last winter was present in all but the copper stocks, which seem to be out of the race. Railroads were especially characterized by good feeling, and the general tendency among them was to higher prices. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was up to 125; Chicago & West Michigan sold at 60, while Atchison remained firm at 119⅛@119½. Flint attracted considerable attention, and showed a very strong undertone, having gained 1⅜ since Saturday, due largely to its increased earnings; Eastern remained unchanged at 37; New York & New England advanced to 41⅛, and on the second call sold at 42. Little Rock opened at 47, rose to 47⅜, and finally closed, after heavy sales, at 47⅛; Kansas City sold at 76; Union Pacific, 92⅛; Fort Scott, 45; Lawrence & Southern, 76. The ten home roads were in sympathy with the rest of the list, and were generally quite steady.

Bonds—Pueblo 7s, 112½; do scrip, 112½; Little Rock 7s, 99⅛; St. Jo 7s, 111⅞; Burlington in Missouri 6s, non-ex, 163; do 4s, 82⅛; Eastern 4½s, 94; Hartford & Erie, 44@44⅛; New York & New England 6s, 103.

Mining stocks were not without their feature, and Antimony was one of them, going from 25 to 27, with a still better prospect in view. Silver Islet dropped two points, to 30. Other changes slight.

In land stocks—Water Power jumped to 10. Other securities unchanged.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 19.—Consols, 98 7-16; account, 98 9-16.

American securities—New 5s, 105; 4½s, 113⅛; 4s, 111⅜; Illinois Central, 110⅛; Pennsylvania Central, 57⅛; Erie, 44⅛; seconds, 93⅛; Reading, 8¾.

PARIS, July 19.—Rentes, 85f 60c.

BERLIN, July 19.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 1,500,000 marks.

MINING NEWS.

William M. Hingban, Chief Engineer, reports that on eighty-feet level of the Saratoga mine they have found two feet eight inches pay streak. This is one of the twelve Consolidated Valley Forge Mines in Big Bug Mining District, Arizona.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The mining stock market was without notable change. The "bears" are making a concerted effort to depress Chrysolite. The closing official quotations were:

Amie	87	South Bulwer	65
Auburn & Rock Creek	120	Imperial	22
Barbee & Walker	5	Calaveras	53
Battle Creek	4	Rappahannock	33
Bye-and-Bye	8	Moose	72
California	180	Buckeye	31
Consolidated Virginia	230	Little Chief	700
Chrysolite	800	South Hite	145
Climax	225	Maybelle	23
Columbia Con.	3¼	Belle Isle	75
Crowell	14	Granville	13
Durango	44	Bulwer	230
Girard	120	Consolidated Pacific	150
Glyndale	19	La Crosse	31
Hukill	100	Goodshaw	100
Mayflower	40	Great Eastern	62
Mineral Creek	150	Placer	65
Silver Nugget	155	Horn Silver	16¼
Sutro Tunnel	175	Eureka	1600
Union Consolidated	21	Bodie	500
Vandewater	30	Green Mountain	330

The bullion receipts from the mines were $47,582. The Amie shipments were 30 tons of first and second class ore, valued at $4,000. Barbee & Walker received $1,535. Little Chief shipped Friday and Saturday 204 tons. Silver Nugget has shipped 4 cars of bullion. Mack Morris, with its new mill, is turning out $1,000 per day.

The Crowell shaft is down 82 feet, with indications of striking the sixteen-foot sulphuret vein for which it is sunk.

On Bonanza Chief three men mine ore enough to run a twenty-stamp mill.

The Colonial Gold Mining Company of Canada has on exhibition in this city several pounds of coarse gold. One nugget weighs over 10 ounces, and is worth $200. The Company will commence sluicing within a week.

The north drift on the 550 level of South Bulwer discloses a well-defined vein of five feet the entire length.

An Arizona special says the Valley Forge Company has struck a two-foot eight-inch on the eighty-foot level of the Saratoga Mine.

A Deadwood special says the treasure coach left with the semi-monthly clean up, carrying $96,000 in bullion from Homestead, Highland, Giant, Old Abe, Deadwood, and Golden Terra mines. This clean up is from the plates only.

A Bodie special says Standard during the week ending the 17th of July extracted 1,627 tons of pulp; assay, $39.50; shipped to the Company, $45,225. The mine is looking well. Bulwer, the same time, shipped to mill 417 tons pulp; assay, $13.45. No bullion returns.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 19.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alta	1⅜	Potosi	1⅜
Belcher	1⅜	Imperial	3-16
Best & Belcher	8¾	M. White	¼
Bullion	1⅜	Mono	2⅝
California	1⅜	Consolidated Pacific	1¼
Chollar & Potosi	2¼	Mammoth	2
Consolidated Virginia	2⅜	Tioga	29-32
Crown Point	1½	Orgenta	7-16
Eureka Consolidated	15¼	Noonday	2¾
Exchequer	1⅜	Boston Con	29-32
Gould & Curry	3	Bulwer	2¼
Grand Prize	1	Black Hawk	11-32
Hale & Norcross	3¾	Caledonia	7-16
Julia Consolidated	13-32	McClinton	11-32
Justice	11-16	N. B. Belle	13-32
Mexican	8¼	Tip Top	6¼
Northern Belle	11¾	Belvedere	2⅜
Ophir	7⅜	Navajo	2¾
Overman	1⅛	Caledonia B. H.	2
Savage	1⅜	Goodshaw	1¼
Sierra Nevada	11¾	Hillside	7-16
Union Consolidated	21	Syndicate	21-32
Yellow Jacket	4⅛	Silver Hill	5-16
Bodie	4⅝	O. of Bodie Dist.	1⅜

Assessments—Chollar, 50c; Silver Hill, 25c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 19.—Copper stocks:

Calumet & Hecla	220	Quincy	27¼
Copper Falls	11	Ridge	5
Franklin	14⅛	Madison	3
Pewabic (new stock)	18		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, July 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Chicago av, n e cor of Townsend st, s f, 26x125 ft, improved, dated July 16 (M. and W. O'Malley to Albert Ascher)	$ 10,500
Hoyne av, s w cor of McGrath st, e f, 49x111 ft, improved, dated July 8 (Sarah A. Mitchell to Joseph R. Kinley)	6,100
North Wells st, 153 ft n of Chicago av, e f, 22x100 ft, improved, dated July 19 (Goswin Hummel to John Len)	3,450
Western av, 125 ft n of Kinzie st, e f, 50x123¾ ft, dated July 15 (F. A. Weage to Patrick Rice)	2,000
Indiana av, 130 9-13 ft s of Eda st, e f, 25x158 ft, dated July 19 (the State Savings Institution to C. Haywood)	2,400
Archer av, n w cor of Market square, s f, 50x150 ft, dated June 28 (James Cunningham et al. to Lachlan Grant)	1,966
West Sixteenth st, 156 ft w of Union, n f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated May 5 (Caspar Eisenbrandt to Joseph Lutz)	800
Broom st, 114 ft n of West Indiana, w f, 25x79 ft, dated May 31 (J. Holloway to M. J. Tracy)	350
Throop st, s e cor of Twenty-first, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated July 19 (Master in Chancery to Thomas W. Hayes)	1,500
Ashland av, n e and s e cor of Kansas st, w f, 337¼x150 ft, dated April 30 (William A. Porter to Mary Oliver)	15,000
Dixon st, 131 ft s of Bloomingdale Road, w f, 25x156 ft, dated July 17 (Elijah C. Taylor to Joseph F. Greer)	750
The premises No. 534 Hubbard st, dated June 26 (Alfred M. Jones to Jacob Reiss)	1,850
Wabash av, 258½ ft s of Sixteenth st, w f, 23x180 ft, dated July 19 (Robert Stickles to Josiah B. Reeme)	4,600
Hubbs st, 325 ft n of Thirty-fifth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 13, 1879 (John Matthews to John Rogers)	400
West Monroe st, 177½ ft e of Laflin, n f, 26x188 ft, dated July 8 (J. P. and G. M. How to John T. Ward)	3,380
Purple st, n w cor of Elgin, e f, 45x90 ft, improved, dated July 14 (Samuel S. Stevens to Andrew Podolsky)	3,200
Valentine st, n of and near w Lake, w f, 34x126 ft, dated June 21 (Levi Z. Leiter to Albert Owen)	500
Leavitt st, 408 ft n of West Twelfth st, w f, 50x176 ft, dated July 17 (I. D. and D. Goodwin, Jr., to Geoffroy Bessey)	1,500
Wentworth av, 113 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated July 19 (Ehrich Clausen to Alois Aman)	2,100
Prairie av, n e cor of Gano st, w f, 60x124½ ft, dated July 17 (James A. Thornton to Glen Wood)	5,700

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Oakwood boulevard, bet Langley and Vincennes avs, n f, 50x150 ft, dated July 19 (M. and C. Cherry to Thomas Moran)	$ 4,000
Lot on street bet Ashland av and Laflin st and 94 ft s of Forty-eighth, w f, 48x124 ft, dated July 19 (Edward Koch to Jacob Feustal)	300

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Parry Point road, w of and near Crawford av, n f, 75x82½ ft, dated July 19 (N. B. Rice to C. and L. Wahl)	$ 1,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Flour, brls	7,388	8,553	7,738	12,185
Wheat, bu	77,498	123,302	78,216	169,634
Corn, bu	439,509	247,907	881,521	388,575
Oats, bu	44,909	32,985	94,433	37,074
Rye, bu	8,593	10,411	1,855	2,307
Barley, bu	400	1,200	1,050	4,094
Grass seed, lbs	40,420	24,170	30,169	63,173
Flax seed, lbs	31,070	73,770	88,000	
Broom-corn, lbs		12,000	11,000	535
Cured meats, lbs	640,750	371,850	3,977,423	2,929,599
Beef, tcs			30	487
Beef, brls			344	241
Pork, brls	330	345	1,301	1,785
Lard, lbs	22,000	92,800	3,067,428	1,073,715
Tallow, lbs	29,260	27,350	121,230	48,800
Butter, lbs	381,225	451,683	293,632	198,000
Live hogs, No	13,384	3,915	7,120	6,289
Cattle, No	894	1,207	1,404	1,323
Sheep, No	54	318		339
Hides, lbs	243,453	100,593	232,455	109,790
Highwines, brls		50		
Wool, lbs	311,520	370,006	241,488	374,474
Potatoes, bu	800	73		6
Coal, tons	8,380	5,569	609	1,469
Hay, tons	62	40	40	
Lumber, m	9,229	6,996	2,373	2,377
Shingles, m	1,810	3,580		575
Salt, brls	426	1,477	6,213	1,568

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 3,683 bu wheat, 890 bu corn, 626 bu oats, 194 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 148 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 50 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars rejected, 1 car no grade, 2 cars mixed, 27 cars No. 2 spring, 16 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected (261 wheat); 715 cars and 30,000 bu No. 2 corn, 2 cars yellow, 170 cars and 7,600 bu high-mixed, 5 cars new mixed, 106 cars and 6,000 bu rejected, 7 cars and 5,800 bu no grade (1,005 corn); 15 cars white oats, 17 cars and 800 bu No. 2 mixed, 13 cars rejected (45 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 25 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars rejected (31 rye); 1 car extra No. 3 barley. Total (1,343 cars), 683,000 bu. Inspected out: 91,288 bu wheat, 829,615 bu corn, 20,688 bu oats, 209 bu rye, 2,954 bu barley.

The Board of Trade yesterday adopted appropriate resolutions of respect for the memory of the late Isaac Atkinson, Esq., one of its most highly respected members.

The leading produce markets were generally rather quiet yesterday, except on spot grain, which was in good demand and stronger in several departments. The wave of cold which followed Sunday night's storm caused fears in regard to wheat, oats, and rye, and some apprehensions about corn. The weather, and encouraging telegrams from Liverpool, tended to advance wheat; but on the other side there were reports that the receipts at St. Louis aggregated some 386,000 bu, and the local crowd was mostly long, with a dearth of outside orders. The result of these two contending forces was a quiet time in spring futures, and a steady tone at a slight advance, while spot was in good demand. Winter wheat was decidedly strong, the first fair-sized volume of receipts bringing out buyers in force for shipment. Some of them said there could be a much better market for the article if it were massed in one or two elevators, so that a vessel could take on a cargo without being obliged to go "all around the creek" for it. Cash corn was in urgent demand by shippers, and commanded a big premium over seller the month; this was partly due to another decline in lake freights. Our stocks in store are now barely 1,000,000 bu of all kinds of corn, which leaves some houses bare, and shippers were willing to pay a premium for receipts in elevators where they could take on full cargoes. Rye was very much stronger, the cold scaring some of the shorts, and oats improved for the same reason, but not to the same extent. The provision market was very quiet, few parties caring to sell short further, while the longs made no advances towards squaring up outstanding deals. Mess pork closed 2½c higher, at $13.92½@13.95 for August, and $13.87½@13.90 for September. Lard closed 2½c lower, at $6.77½@6.80 seller August, and $6.82½ for September. Short ribs closed at $6.70 for August. Spring wheat closed ¼@½c higher, at 95¼c for July, and 90⅛c for August. Red winter closed at $1.00¼ for spot. Corn closed ½@¾c higher, at 37⅛c for spot, and 36¼c for August. Oats closed ¼c higher at 25c for July, and about 22⅜c for August. Rye advanced 3c per bu, closing at 69½@70c cash or July, and August was firm at 62c. Barley was quiet at 79½@80c seller September. Hogs were steady at $4.25@4.80. Cattle were firmer with sales at $2.50@4.85.

The demand for staple and fancy dry goods was reported fair for the season, and prices were without important fluctuation. Groceries continue active, and most lines are firm. A scarcity of sugars is still complained of, and it would not be surprising should prices undergo a further advance. Coffees were dealt in sparingly, but remained firm. No changes were apparent in the dried fruit market. Fish were in good request, and, excepting whitefish and trout, which were 10@20 lower, previous prices were adhered to. New California salmon is in the market and is quoted at $8.00 per ½ brl. Butter was again active and firm. Cheese was held at an advance, full cream being quoted at 8@8¾c and part skim at 6¾@7½c. There was a good demand for oils at generally steady figures, a ¼c decline in carbon being the only change noted. White lead was ½c lower,—now quoted at 8¼@9c.

Lumber was moderately active and steady. The cargo offerings were larger, but buyers were slow to take hold, the yard docks generally being full of lumber. Common grades were firmly held at the yards, and some firms are asking more for dimension. Wool was rather quiet and firm, the country markets being reported stronger, and the stock here is said to be light. The broom-corn market continues dull, and lower figures are quoted. Hay and hides were unchanged. Seeds weakened for forward delivery, and cash offerings were scarce and in small request. The sales of green fruits were liberal for the first day of the week at the former range of prices. Poultry was steady.

Lake freights declined ¼c under free offerings of vessels. Charters were made at 3¼c for corn and 4c for wheat to Buffalo. These rates are the lowest yet paid this season.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55½c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58¼c for do to Glasgow; 66c for lard and meats to Liverpool; and 71½c for do to Antwerp.

The receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 583,000 bu, and the shipments 250,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York Yesteday: Receipts—Flour, 21,077 brls; wheat, 482,500 bu; corn, 503,800 bu; oats, 28,050 bu; corn-meal, 188 pkgs; rye, 500 bu; malt, 7,800 bu; pork, 308 brls; beef, 3,385 brls; cut meats, 4,093 pkgs; lard, 2,226 tcs; whisky, 266 brls.

Exports—For forty-eight hours—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 231,000 bu; corn, 291,000 bu; rye, 8,000 bu.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week end'g July 17, 1880.	Week end'g July 10, 1880.	Week end'g July 19, 1879.
Flour, brls	95,285	154,048	116,388
Wheat, bu	2,823,053	2,273,987	1,581,815
Corn, bu	2,498,488	2,424,958	2,037,351
Oats, bu	7,291	7,612	4,791
Rye, bu	8,100		84,513
Barley, bu		32	
Pork, brls	4,718	7,107	5,571
Lard, lbs	7,325,653	5,745,089	6,033,864
Bacon, lbs	13,120,220	15,971,401	13,799,300

The following table shows the stocks of grain in New York on the dates named:

	July 17, 1880.	July 10, 1880.	July 19, 1879.	July 20, 1878.
Wheat, bu	2,020,000	2,111,000	734,000	1,083,000
Corn, bu	508,000	461,000	1,618,000	548,000
Oats, bu	396,000	534,000	160,000	595,000
Rye, bu	22,000	28,000	40,000	87,000
Barley, bu	25,000	25,000	45,000	198,000

A gentleman in Onarga, Ill., writes to a friend in this city: "Oats two weeks ago appeared the best I have known for years. Many estimated their crop at 75@100 bu per acre. Since then the peculiar weather has forced a premature ripening, and farmers now say that their crops are worthless. Bundles are nearly as light as thrashed straw. One man said he had not sold his last year's surplus, and was glad, as his new oats would be worthless, though ten days ago he thought he had the heaviest crop he ever raised."

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Yesterday was about the most quiet day of the season, and the market was very steady. There was little change in the tone of advices from England or the local hog market, and very few outside orders. The pork deal seemed to have come to the standstill point where no one cared to go short any further or was inclined to bid up the market for the sake of covering. Lard was more active, relatively, but tame and easier. There were intimations of a good shipping demand for meats, and some of the trading was probably "private," but local futures were easier. Short ribs have settled down into the rut of the same price for delivery in any specified month between this and October. We note that a good deal of lard is being moved by lake and of meats by rail.

MESS PORK—Advanced 2½@5c per brl, but closed 2½c lower than Saturday, at $13.87½@13.90 for round lots spot or seller August, $13.82½@13.85 for September, and $13.40@13.42½ seller October. Sales were reported of 2,250 brls seller August at $13.95; 8,000 brls seller September at $13.85@13.90; 1,750 brls seller October at $13.40@13.45; and 250 brls seller the year at $10.00. Total, 12,250 brls.

LARD—Declined 5c per 100 lbs, and closed tame but steady, at $6.75@6.77½ for round lots, spot or seller August, $6.80 seller September, and about $6.75 for October. Sales were reported of 50 tcs spot at $6.77½; 1,500 tcs seller August at $6.77½@6.80; 7,500 tcs seller September at $6.77½@6.85; and 250 tcs seller October at $6.77½. Total, 9,300 tcs.

MEATS—Declined about 5c per 100 lbs. Sales were reported of 650,000 lbs short ribs at $6.70@6.72½ seller August and $6.70 seller September; 1,450 boxes long and short clears at 6⅞@7c; and 1,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at $7.31¼ per 100 lbs. Prices of leading cuts of meats were about as follows at 1 o'clock for partly-cured lots:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$6.70	$4.50	$6.70	$6.95
Spot, boxed	6.90	4.70	6.90	7.15
July, boxed	6.90	4.70	6.90	7.15
August, boxed	6.90	4.70	6.90	7.15

Short ribs, seller August, closed at $6.70. Long clears quoted at $6.55 loose and $6.75 boxed; Cumberlands, 6¾@7c boxed; long cut hams, 9@9½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 8¾@9c for 17@16 average; green hams, same average, 7¾@7¾c.

Bacon quoted at 5¼@5½c for shoulders, 7¼@7¾c for short ribs, 7¾@8c for short clears, 9@9½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5@5¼c, and yellow at 4@4½c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $8.25@8.50 for mess, $8.75@9.00 for extra mess, and $19.00@21.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 5¾@6¼c for city and 5¼@5¾c for country, with sale of 500 brls prime city at 6¼c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet and very firm. The inquiry was chiefly local, and light at that, but holders were strong in their views, in sympathy with wheat. Sales were reported of 725 brls at $4.00 for spring extras and $2.75 for low grade. Exports flours were quoted at $4.00@4.50 for extras and $4.50@4.75 for choice extras.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in good demand and firm. Sales were 6 cars bran at $10.00; 1 car middlings at $12.00; 1,000 brls corn-meal at $1.85. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $13.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was rather quiet and firmer, but steady, advancing ⅝c, falling back ⅜c, and closing ¼@½c above the latest prices of Saturday. The Liverpool market was reported strong, but with not much demand for cargoes, the offerings of which were, however, small. Reports of rain in the West, with cold weather here, and heavy storms in England, tended to put up prices, but there were few outside orders, and the report that 386,000 bu of winter wheat had been received in St. Louis checked demand, especially as local operators seemed to be already on the long side to as great an extent as they cared to be. As a consequence the market did not advance in proportion to the news, though winter wheat was much higher. There was a good shipping inquiry for spot, No. 2 closing at 95¼c for car-lots, with round lots at 95½c asked. Seller August opened at 90⅛c, declined to 89⅞c, improved to 90⅜c, and closed at 90⅛c. Seller September sold at 87⅝@88⅛c, closing at 87⅞c, and the year sold at 86⅛@86⅜c. Seller the month was quoted at 94⅞@95¼c, closing with holders at the outside. Spot sales were reported of 34,200 bu No. 2 at 94⅞@96c; 11,000 bu No. 3 at 83@83½c; and 5,200 bu by sample at 70@90c. Total, 50,400 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in active demand and much stronger; spot red advanced 2¾c, and closed fully 2c above the latest quotation of Saturday. Shippers were buying freely, and it was intimated that there is a bigger July shortage than can be filled from the receipts of this month. Yesterday was about the first time that winter wheat has come in so freely as was expected. Seller July sold at 98c, and closed nominally at about 98½c. Seller August closed at 94⅛c bid, and spot red at $1.00¼. Spot sales were reported of $9,600 bu No. 2 red at 99c@$1.01; 2,800 bu No. 3 at 95c; 400 bu rejected at 87c; and 10,200 bu by sample at 90c@41.05,—the outside for long berried. Total, 63,000 bu.

CORN—Was irregularly active, and stronger. Spot corn was in urgent demand for shipment, and advanced ¾c, closing ⅝c above the latest quotation of Saturday, while the longer futures only advanced ¼c. Liverpool was quoted steady, and our receipts were rather large; but they were much exceeded by the shipments, and the decline in lake freights enabled shippers to pay higher prices, the market being previously in their favor. A brisk foreign demand for corn on the one hand, and a bearish disposition among operators here, in view of the prospect of another big crop, have recently made a good shipping margin, of which capitalists have availed themselves, besides the men usually engaged in the trade. There was a fair profit yesterday, even at the advance, which was stimulated by some orders that pushed the market up early. Futures dragged upwards after spot, but were relatively tame, though the cold weather was regarded by some as a bull argument, and a considerable quantity of short corn was filled in by parties who feared that the shipping movement will continue brisk enough to further advance prices. Seller August opened at 35⅞c, sold at 35¾c, and advanced to 36c at the close. Seller September ranged at 35⅝@36c, and July at 36⅞@37⅛c, closing at the outside. Cash No. 2 closed at 37⅛c; the sales at ¾c were mostly in houses where shippers could get full cargoes. Spot sales were reported of 342,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 36⅞@37⅛c; 32,000 bu new mixed and rejected at 35⅛@35⅜c; 17,000 bu by sample at 35⅛@35⅞c on track; 4,000 bu do at 35¼@35⅝c free on board cars; and 600 bu ears at 36c. Total, 395,000 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and firmer, closing ¼@⅜c higher than last Saturday. The market advanced in sympathy with other grain, and the weather was reported bad in some sections. The offerings were moderate, and the principal part of the trading was done early, the rise calling out orders from the short sellers. The receipts were moderate, with liberal shipments reported. The orders for store or sample oats were few. Seller August opened at 22⅛, sold at 22⅜c, then to 22½c, and closed at 22⅜c. September ranged the same as August, selling at 22⅛@22⅜c, and closing at 24⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 22,000 bu at 24⅝@25c; 22,700 bu by sample at 24⅜@31c on track; and 1,200 bu mixed at 25⅝@26⅛c; and 13,800 bu white at 29@31c, all free on board. Total, 65,100 bu.

RYE—Was active and cash or July advanced 3c per bu under an urgent demand from shorts. The receipts are increasing, but No. 2 was scarce, and the weather in some sections was calculated to delay harvesting and thrashing. No. 2 sold at 69½c, and July in settlement at 70c. August was unchanged, closing firm at 62c, and September was about 60c. Samples were in good demand. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 69½c; 3,200 bu by sample at 63@70c on track; and 3,800 bu at 60@70c free on board. Total, 9,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and easy. September was quoted at 80c, and a sale was reported at 79½c. Old No. 2 was nominal at 80c, and extra 3 at 64@65c. No sales were reported.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was steadier, closing at 90⅛@90¼c for August and 87¾@87⅞c for September. Sales, 520,000 bu, at 95⅝@95¾c for July, 90@90⅞c for August, 87¾@87⅞c for September, and 86¼c for the year. Winter wheat—15,000 bu at 98¾c for July and 94¼c for August. Corn closed ¼c better, at 36¼@36⅜c for August and 36@36¼c for September. Sales, 380,000 bu, at 37⅛c for July, 36@36⅜c for September, and 35@35⅜c for August. Oats were firmer, closing at 23¼c for September. Sales, 70,000 bu, at 22⅜@22⅝c for August and 22¾@23c for September. Rye sold for July at 70c in settlement. Mess pork was firmer, closing at $13.92½@13.95 for August and $13.87½@13.90 for September. Sales, 1,250 brls, at $13.92½@13.95 for August and $13.87½ for September. Lard closed at $6.77½@6.80 for August and $6.80 for September. Sales, 1,500 tcs at $6.82½ for September. Short ribs—150,000 lbs, at $6.70 for August and $6.72½ for September.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was dull and quotations are again lowered about ½c. The sales are few and the weather continues favorable for the growing crop:

Choice hurl and carpet	7 @7½
Fine green, self-working	6¾@7
Red tipped, do	5 @5½
Inferior and common	4 @5
Crooked	3½@4

BUTTER—The butter market remains firm. There is a continued active demand on shipping and export account and the usual inquiry from local consumers, between whom the current receipts are readily disposed of at the following range of prices:

Creamery	21 @23
Good to choice dairy	16 @20
Ladle packed	13½@15
Packing stock	10 @12
Grease	5 @ 8

BAGGING—There was a fair movement at sustained prices, though the prevalent feeling was not particularly firm. We again quote:

Stark	24½	Burlaps	12 @14
Brighton A	24	Gunnies, single	13¼@14¼
Otter Creek	21½	Gunnies, double	22 @24
Lewiston	23½	Wool sacks	45 @50
American	21½		

CHEESE—Continued firmness was noted in this market. The demand was active, and desirable goods were held at ½c advance over previous quotations. We revise our list as follows:

Full cream	8 @8¾
Part skim	6¾@7½
Full skim	5 @6
Low grades	3 @4

COAL—Was unchanged. A light business was doing at the quotations given below:

Range and nut	$6.50
Egg and grate	6.25
Erie and Brier Hill	6.00
Baltimore & Ohio	5.50
Piedmont	6.00
Blossburg	5.50
Indiana block	5.00
Wilmington	4.00

EGGS—Were steadier, owing to the cooler weather. Fresh candled lots were quoted at 8@9c per doz.

FISH—Lake fish were in full supply and were offered at a decline from previous quotations of 10@20c per ½ brl. California salmon of the new catch are arriving and are quoted at $8.00 per ½ brl. Following are the prices current:

Whitefish, No. 1, ⅌ ½-brl	$ 4.50 @ 4.60
Whitefish, family, ⅌ ½-brl	3.25 @ 3.50
Trout, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50 @ 4.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl, new	4.50 @ 4.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, kits	1.00 @ 1.15
Mackerel—Family kits	75 @ 1.00
Codfish—George's, ⅌ 100 lbs	5.50
Codfish—Bank, new	4.75
Codfish—Summer cured	5.25
Codfish—Dressed	8
Herring—Round, brls	5.00 @ 5.25
Herring—Holland, ⅌ keg	80 @ 85
Herring—Scaled, ⅌ box	30 @ 35
Halibut—Smoked	10 @ 11
California salmon, ½-brls	8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Were quoted as before. A light business is in progress, and the prices given below are not very rigidly adhered to:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6 @ 6½
Figs, layers	13 @ 15
Turkish prunes, old	4¼@ 5
Turkish prunes	6 @ 7
Raisins, layers	2.25 @2.30
Raisins, London layers	2.50 @2.55
Raisins, Valencia	8½@ 8¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.40 @2.55
Zante currants	6 @ 6½
Citron	23 @ 24

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	12 @ 13
Apples, Eastern	5¾@ 6¼
Apples, Southern	4¾@ 5
Peaches, unpared, halves	7 @ 7½
Raspberries	29 @ 31
Blackberries	10¼@ 10¾
Pitted cherries	16 @ 17

NUTS.

Filberts	10 @ 11
Almonds, Tarragona	19 @ 20
Naples walnuts	12½@ 13
Brazils	7 @ 8
Pecans	12 @ 12½

GREEN FRUITS—Were in light request at former prices. Blackberries were abundant and lower. Apples and tomatoes were slow at any price:

Peaches, per box	$ 50@1.00
Pears, per box	75@1.00
Tomatoes, per box	1.00@1.25
Apples, per box	50@ 75
Blueberries, per ½ bu	1.25@1.50
Raspberries, per case of 16 pints	1.00@1.25
Lemons, per box	5.00@6.00
Oranges, per box	6.50@7.00
Bananas, per bunch	2.00@3.00

GROCERIES—Sugars continue scarce. The demand is not quite so urgent as heretofore, but it exceeds the available supply and the market continues to occupy a strong position. Coffees were quiet and firm. Rice, sirups, molasses, etc., ruled steady. We quote:

RICE.

Carolina	7 @ 7¾
Louisiana	6¾@ 7¼
Rangoon	6¾@ 7¼

COFFEE.

Java	24 @28
Mocha	26 @27
Maracaibo	18 @20
Rio, fancy	18 @19
Rio, prime to choice	16¾@17½
Rio, good	15¼@16
Rio, fair	14¾@15¼
Rio, common	13¾@14
Rio, roasting	12¾@13¼

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10⅝@10¾
Crushed	10⅝@10¾
Powdered	10⅝@10¾
Granulated standard	10⅜@10½
Do, not standard	10¼@10⅜
A standard	10⅛@10¼
A No. 2	10 @10⅛
Extra C	9¾@ 9⅞
C No. 1	9⅝@ 9¾
Yellow	8⅝@ 9¼

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	45 @48
Prime corn or sugar	42 @44
Fair to good corn or sugar	38 @41
Blackstrap	26 @28
Choice New Orleans molasses	59 @60
Prime do	55 @57
Fair do	48 @50
Common do	40 @45

SPICES.

Allspice	16¼@17
Cloves	37 @38
Pepper	16¼@17¼
Nutmegs	95 @98

HAY—Was easy, with light sales to the local trade. The shipping inquiry was small, the late advance having checked the outward movement. The receipts continue light:

No. 1 timothy, ⅌ ton	$15.00@15.50
No. 2 timothy, ⅌ ton	13.50@14.00
Mixed	12.00@13.00
Upland prairie	11.00@12.00
No. 1 prairie	9.00@ 9.50

HIDES—Were in request and steady. The receipts are moderate, but equal to present wants, which are not large:

Green-cured hides, all weights, ⅌ ℔	9¾@10
Damaged hides	8 @ 8¾
Calf, ⅌ ℔	15 @15½
Dry-salted, ⅌ ℔	12½@13½
Dry flint	17
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	35

OILS—Carbon declined ¼c, and Elaine is now quoted at 18c, and snow white at 15c. Lard oil was firmer, other lines about steady. We quote:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	$ 11
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test	12
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	16¾
Do, Michigan and Wisconsin prime white	13¾
Do, Michigan and Wisconsin water white	15¾
Elaine	18
Lard, extra	54
Lard, No. 1	46
Lard, No. 2	42
Linseed, raw	55
Linseed, boiled	58
Sperm	$1.30 @1.35
Whale, winter bleached	62
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	58
Bank oil	40
Straits	42
Turpentine	31
Miner's oil, white	53 @ 55
Miner's oil, yellow	50
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	11½
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	12½
Gasoline, 87 degrees	17½

POTATOES—Were slow at $1.25@150 per brl. The sales are light, the farmers having taken most of the local trade.

POULTRY—Was steady, with a fair inquiry from the city retailers, and small offerings. Chickens were quoted at $1.75@3.00 per doz, and old do at 7½@9c per lb.

SEEDS—Timothy was lower for future delivery, selling at $2.05@2.10 for August, closing at the inside, and at $2.00 for September. The offerings were larger, and the market closed dull. Cash was quiet at $2.50 for prime seed. Clover was nominally firm at $4.30@4.40. Dealers are expecting a smaller crop than last year, the roots having been winter-killed in many sections. Flax was slow at $1.17½@1.18 for next month, and $1.15 for September.

SALT—Was steady under a fair inquiry:

Fine salt, per brl	$ 1.00
Coarse salt, per brl	1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.55@2.90
Dairy, without sacks	2.10
Ashton Dairy, per sack	3.05

WHISKY—Was in good demand at the decline of July 15. Sale was made of 450 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.08 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was rather quiet. Wool has advanced in the country, or is held higher there than here, and the local market is quoted firm in sympathy. Eastern buyers are taking hold in the interior, but it is said they are loath to pay the prices asked, and are not purchasing as freely as usual in the first part of the season. The local stock is light for the time of year. Quotations:

Good medium tub	40@45
Coarse or dingy tub	37@40
Fine unwashed fleece	20@25
Coarse unwashed fleece	20@21
Medium unwashed fleece	26@31
Medium washed fleece	37@41
Fine and coarse washed fleece	36@38

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 3,412; same time last week, 3,525; total last week, 24,402; shipped last week, 15,102. With light receipts, cool weather, and reports of increased firmness at the East, there was an active and stronger market. Buyers, of whom there was a very full attendance, got to work at an earlier hour than usual and from the start there was a fairly animated movement both on local and shipping account. Prices were higher all around, natives and Texans alike showing an advance of 5@10c. Sales were reported at $2.25@4.85. Few, however, sold below $2.70 or above 4.60, the ruling prices being $2.70@3.10 for Texas grass cattle and $4.10@4.60 for fair to choice shipping beeves. Exporters took the few bunches of extra at $4.70@4.85. Stockers were scarcely mentioned, and may be quoted as nominal at $2.50@3.25. Of Far-West cattle there were a number of sales at $3.05@3.50. The general market closed firm.

Says the *Drovers' Journal*:

"The dealers engaged in shipping cattle from Canada complain of the excessive ocean freights they are made to pay. The steamship companies trading to Montreal charge £5 10s to £6 per head for the freight of cattle across the Atlantic. The same service is performed from Boston and New York for £3 10s per head. If it were not for the fact that Canada cattle can go to the inland markets of Britain, while Americans cannot, the former could not cross the Atlantic at all. It may be, and probably is, necessary to make cargoes from Canada pay a greater proportion of the cost of the double voyage than was necessary when the bulk of importations was larger, but the difference between £3 10s and £6 is too great to be accounted for wholly on such a hypothesis."

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 ℔s and upwards	$4.65@4.85
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 ℔s	4.50@4.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 ℔s	4.15@4.35
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 ℔s	3.75@4.10
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 ℔s	2.75@3.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 ℔s	2.50@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.50@3.15
Veals, per 100 ℔s	3.25@6.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
75	1,517	$4.85	41 Cherokees	952	$3.50
31	1,580	4.75	43 Cherokees	942	3.50
10	1,451	4.75	43 Cherokees	919	3.40
75	1,427	4.70	48 Cherokees	912	3.40
32	1,450	4.70	58 Cherokees	968	3.25
52	1,308	4.60	42 Cherokees	950	3.25
33	1,455	4.55	69 Texas	850	3.20
15	1,464	4.60	104 Texas	908	3.15
29	1,479	4.65	23 Texas	795	3.15
100	1,305	4.67½	131 Texas	795	3.05
17	1,335	4.60	24 Texas	846	3.10
50	1,279	4.55	23 Texas	822	3.00
25	1,347	4.55	46 Texas	849	3.00
17	1,373	4.50	22 Texas	852	3.00
15	1,387	4.50	46 Texas	757	2.90
34	1,220	4.50	24 Texas	824	2.90
16	1,222	4.50	50 Texas	738	2.95
15	1,234	4.50	24 Texas	700	2.80
17	1,349	4.50	23 Texas	749	2.80
17	1,310	4.50	18 Texas	775	2.80
14	1,310	4.40	24 Texas	824	2.90
17	1,310	4.40	23 Texas	700	2.75
32	1,084	4.37½	29 Texas	720	2.75
18	1,289	4.40	15 cows	975	2.85
13	1,213	4.40	20 Texas	802	2.70
16	1,249	4.40	27 Texas	800	2.70
20	1,298	4.35	20 Texas	802	2.70
31	1,306	4.30	13 stockers	688	2.65
14	1,225	4.30	28 Tex-Col	675	2.65
19	1,159	4.30	27 Tex-Col	660	2.85
17	1,173	4.30	9	808	2.30
19	1,051	4.10			

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday 16,000; same time last week, 26,355; total last week, 120,349; shipped last week, 35,263. There was a fair demand and a steady set of prices. The supply was considerably short of an average, so that although buyers took hold with less apparent interest than for some days previous, sellers found no difficulty in clearing the pens and at sustained prices. Sales were at $3.25@4.10 for culls and skips, at $4.25@4.50 for poor to prime light weights, and at $4.25@4.80 for inferior to choice heavy. Mixed packing hogs sold principally at $4.40@4.50. All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
70	314	$4.80	43	189	$4.50	79	193	$4.45
47	276	4.80	21	191	4.50	52	198	4.45
30	274	4.80	30	266	4.50	30	193	4.45
33	280	4.80	103	179	4.50	60	274	4.40
157	308	4.75	41	189	4.50	55	375	4.40
29	293	4.60	68	289	4.50	29	279	4.40
106	288	4.70	103	265	4.50	25	263	4.40
46	277	4.70	53	245	4.50	180	167	4.30
25	240	4.65	125	217	4.50	42	289	4.30
28	188	4.60	125	259	4.45	85	192	4.30
31	231	4.60	66	230	4.45	32	257	4.25
236	256	4.60	67	186	4.45	26	236	4.20
58	212	4.60	71	174	4.45	120	172	4.25
56	234	4.60	108	208	4.45	30	174	4.15
31	284	4.55	26	270	4.45	123	159	4.20
47	255	4.55	85	201	4.45	108	163	4.15
57	232	4.50	63	183	4.45	31	173	4.10
122	221	4.50	40	192	4.45	23	125	4.05
61	247	4.50	57	274	4.45	55	211	3.60
179	266	4.50						

SHEEP—Received, 320; same time last week, 816; total last week, 3,712; shipped last week, 629. The market was firm at a small advance. We now quote poor at $3.25@4.00 and good to extra at $4.10@4.75 per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 19.—BEEVES—Receipts, 5,200; total for week, 13,740; market brisk and a fraction higher, with early clearance; ordinary to extra native steers, $8.50@10.25; fat bulls, $3.00@3.50, live weight; from fresh arrivals exporters used 1,300.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,100, making 30,470 for the week; fair demand and large business, with easier feeling for sheep and rising tendency for lambs; sheep, $3.50@5.00, with fancy export stock up to $5.40 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5.00@7.00, including several car-loads Canada lambs at $6.38@6.62 per 100 lbs.

SWINE—Receipts, 9,900, making 20,000 for the week; none offered alive; feeling firm; nominal value, $4.90@5.10 per 100 lbs.

SHIPMENTS—To-day, 7,200 live cattle and 700 live hogs; for the week ended Saturday, 3,600 live cattle, 5,480 quarters beef, 2,050 live sheep, 980 carcasses mutton, and 185 dressed pigs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 19.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head; consigned through, 182 cars; market demand fair, prices higher; run of sale stock light; sales good to choice steers, $4.65@5.00 to very extra offering; fair to medium, $4.20@4.50; good butchers' steers, $4.10@4.40; fat heifers, $4.00@4.30; mixed butchers', $3.25@3.85; nothing doing in stockers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 2,300; consigned through, 23 cars; market firmer, but not quotably higher; offerings mainly fair to medium, only light proportion of choice stock; sales fair to good wool sheep, $4.10@4.50; choice, $4.60@4.75; Canada lambs, $5.75@5.80; best grades disposed of.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 5,466; consigned through, 49 cars; market steady, with fair demand; sales light mixed, $4.77½@4.85; good to choice York weights, $4.90@5.00; heavy and medium, $5.00@5.10.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—CATTLE—Steady, with good demand; export steers, $4.60@4.70; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,500 lbs, $4.00@4.50; light, 900 to 1,100 lbs, $3.50@3.80; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.25; grass Texans, $2.25@3.25; wintered Texans, $2.75@3.50; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 600.

SHEEP—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 700; shipments, none.

HOGS—Active and lower; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4.35@4.40; packing, $4.30@4.45; butchers' to select, $4.45@4.55; receipts, 6,700; shipments, 3,100.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 19.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 728; shipments, 135; market firmer; native shippers, $3.40@4.20; native stockers, $2.50@3.10; native cows, $1.75@2.75; corn-fed Texas, $3.00@3.35; grass Texas, $1.75@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 681; shipments, none; weaker; choice, $4.10@4.15; mixed packing, $4.00@4.05.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—BEEF CATTLE—Market slow; prices ⅛@¼c off, as to quality; very best, 4¾@5⅛c; first quality, 3¾@4⅛c; medium, 3@3⅝c; ordinary, 2½@2⅞c; most sales, 4@4⅝c; receipts, 2,673; sales, 1,727.

SWINE—Fair supply; moderate demand; 6¼@6¾c; receipts, 6,623.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 7,502; sheep, 3¼@4¼c; lambs, 4@5½c.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,689 head through; local supply fair for yard sales, selling only fair at last week's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,600; Philadelphias, $4.90@5.50; Yorkers, $4.65@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,200; selling fair at last week's prices.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—HOGS—Active and firm; common, $3.00@4.25; light, $4.30@4.60; packing, $4.40@4.75; butchers', $4.75@4.85. Receipts, 975. Shipments, 154.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—HOGS—Firmer at $4.50@4.70; receipts, 2,500; shipments, 1,400.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was slow. About thirty vessels arrived at the docks, and a considerable fleet passed through. The yard docks were crowded with stuff, hence buyers didn't appear at the cargo market in force, and only about one-third of the offerings was sold. No change was reported in prices, the old ones being paid for the stuff sold, and what was left was held at the same figures. Following are the quotations:

Green piece stuff	$ 8.75 @ 9.00
Green common inch	10.00 @11.00
Green medium	11.50 @13.50
Green good inch	14.00 @18.00
Standard shingles	1.90 @ 2.00
Extra shingles	2.05 @ 2.30
Lath	1.50

The yard market was steady and fairly active. Following is the price-list:

First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch	$43.00@47.00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	41.00@42.00
Third clear do	36.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	40.00
Third clear do	35.00
First and second clear dressed siding	18.50
Common dressed siding	16.00@17.00
Flooring, second common dressed	20.00
Box-boards, 13-inch and upwards	15.00@40.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	33.00@35.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	29.00@32.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	20.00@23.00
Fencing, first quality	11.50@13.00
Fencing, No. 2	9.00@10.50
Common boards	11.00@12.50
Common boards, No. 2	9.00@10.00
Dimension stuff	9.50@10.50
Dimension stuff, 20@30 feet	10.00@16.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	13.00@14.00
Lath	1.75@ 2.00
Shingles, standard and choice	2.35@ 2.40
Shingles, extra	2.45@ 2.60

The Mississippi Logging Company at Beef Slough have arranged with the Chippewa Mill men to effect an exchange of logs. This will furnish the Chippewa Mills with a stock for the season. The *Mississippi Lumberman* says: "The terms were agreed upon at two millions for one million at a fair market price. That is to say, the Mississippi Logging Company receive two million feet for every one million feet of their logs sawed by the Chippewa lumbermen." And: "There can be no such thing now as an overstock made this year, and had this exchange not been effected there would have been so large a shortage that, like Michigan, they would have certainly been called upon to furnish a large amount of stock to the wholesale men of the river. As it is, there will be enough without outside aid."

A Saginaw exchange remarks: "Not for the past eight years has the month of June witnessed such an activity in lumber as the one just past, while the prices will compare with those of 'War times.' The market was never in a more healthy condition than at present, and the outlook for the remainder of the season is of the most hopeful character."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 10s; spring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 9d. Corn—New No. 1, 5s 1d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 61s 6d. Lard, 30s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—COTTON—In fair demand at 6¾@7d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,200.

CHEESE—Fine American, 53s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—23s 6d.

LONDON, July 19.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 7⅛@8d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—22s 3d@22s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 19.—PETROLEUM—23¼f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 19—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 10s@12s. Wheat—Winter, 10s@10s 4d; spring, 8s 6d@9s 6d; white, 9s 10d; club, 9s 9d@10s 4d. Corn, 5s 1d. Pork, 61s 6d. Lard, 30s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—Wheat—Good market, tending up; red winter, 10s 4d; No. 2 spring, 9s 5d; No. 3 do, 8s 9d; California advanced 1d. Corn steady at 5s 1d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat—Demand for the United Kingdom and Continent fair. Corn moderate demand. Arrived—Wheat quiet and steady. Corn firm; nothing offering. To arrive—Wheat and corn not much doing. MARK LANE—Wheat steady. Corn firm and a shade higher. Country markets a shade higher. Lard at 30s 9d. Cheese firmer at 52s (3s 6d higher). Pork, 61s 6d. Beef, 30s. Bacon, long clear, 36s 9d; short clear, 37s 3d. Tallow, 33s 6d.

LONDON, July 19.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong; California club, 10s 11d@10s 4d; white Michigan, 10s 2d; red winter, 10s 3d. Corn steady. MARK LANE—Wheat steady. Corn a shade dearer. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, not much demand. Country markets for wheat—English, a shade dearer; French, a shade easier. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat very small. No cargoes of corn offering off coast for sale.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 19.—FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour generally less active. Sales reported since our last of 17,100 brls of all grades, for shipment, within the range of $4.20@4.85 for ordinary to fancy, mostly at $4.25@4.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red yielded materially at the reduced figures; a fairly active movement reported; receipts more liberal; No. 1 white in very light supply; spring moderately active, but quoted weaker, in instances ½@1c per bu under Saturday's price on freer offerings; Western reports were generally of depression; cable advices toward the close of a less favorable tenor; sales reported of 978,000 bu, of which 305,000 bu were for prompt delivery, including 4,000 bu No. 1 white in a lot at $1.13, closing at $1.16½ asked; 96,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee and hard spring, choice, at $1.11; 24,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.09½@1.10; 16,000 bu No. 3 spring at [illegible]. The past week's exports of wheat from the Atlantic seaboard were 3,328,500 bu, of which 1,820,100 bu were to the United Kingdom, and 1,508,400 bu to the Continent. Corn quite active at variable prices; sales reported of 564,000 bu, including New York No. 2, regular inspection, early deliveries; about 154,000 bu at 49@49¼c, closing at 49¼c afloat; do in store, 48,000 bu at 48⅛c; do deliverable free on board late in July, 16,400 bu at 48⅝c. The past week's exports of corn from the Atlantic seaboard were about 3,071,000 bu, of which 1,669,200 bu to the United Kingdom, and 1,401,900 bu to the Continent. Oats advanced about ½@1c a bushel; sales reported of [illegible] bu, including New York No. 1 white; 3,600 bu at 41@42c, closing at 42c; white Western ungraded, [illegible] at 36@40c, as to quality; mixed do, 10,000 bu at [illegible] 36c. Rye steady, but quiet. A boat-load of No. 1 Western August option sold at 87½c.

Stock of grain—The stock of grain at this port is reported at 2,089,751 bu wheat, 502,796 bu corn, [illegible] rye, 25,425 bu barley, 214,953 bu malt, 395,[illegible] bu oats, and 16,541 bu peas. The aggregate amount of grain in store is 3,267,616 bu, as against 2,395,079 bu last Monday, 2,716,306 bu July 21, 1879, and 2,700,446 bu July 22, 1878.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quoted at $13.50@13.75; sales reported of 200 brls, including new at $13.50@13.75 as to quality; Western mess in slack demand, with July options closing at $13.25@13.50, August at $13.40@13.50, September at $13.30@13.50, and October at $13.40@13.55; sales of 1,000 brls seller option the year at $11.40. Dressed Hogs—City quoted at 6¼@6½c; pigs at 6⅝c. Cut meats stable and steady. Bacon firm, though without much activity, with long clear quoted at $7.50 and short clear at $7.87½. Western steam lard in light demand, closing for contract grade at $7.17½; sales reported of 190 tcs at $7.15; July closing at $7.17½; August at $7.17½@7.15; September at [illegible]; October, $7.27½; seller the remainder of the year, $7.05@7.07½. Sales have been reported of Western steam of 750 tcs, August delivery, at $7.15@7.17½; 1,000 tcs, September, at $7.22½@7.25; 1,750 tcs, October, at $7.27½@7.32½; 750 tcs, year option, at $7.05@7.07½. Beef steady. Beef hams quoted firm; sale of [illegible] at $22.50@23.00.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 19.—COTTON—Dull at 11⅝@11¾c. Futures steady; July, 11.54c; August, 11.59c; September, 11.05c; October, 10.66c; November, 10.[illegible]; December, 10.53c; January, 10.60c; February, 10.71c.

FLOUR—Quiet but firm; receipts, 21,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $3.50@4.20; common to good extra, $4.20@4.60; good to choice, $4.70@7.00; white wheat extra, $4.50@5.00; extra Ohio, [illegible]; St. Louis, $4.40@7.00; Minnesota patent process, [illegible]@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; No. 2 ½c lower; the decline mainly on No. 2 red; receipts, 483,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.04; No. 2 Chicago, $1.09½@1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.11; ungraded red, 98c@$1.16; No. 3 do, $1.13@1.15; No. 2 do, $1.15@1.18½; mixed winter, $1.14@1.15; ungraded white, $1.13; No. 3 do, $1.10; No. 2 do, $1.15; No. 1 do, $1.18; No. 2 red, July, $1.13@1.14; August, $1.09@1.09¾; September, $1.05½@1.06. Corn fairly active; receipts, 504,000 bu; ungraded, 46@49c; No. 3, 47c; No. 2, 49@49½c; No. 2, store, 49c; last few days this month, 49c; yellow, 51c; steamer, do, 49c; No. 2 white, 52½@53½c; No. 2 July, 49c; August, 49⅛c; September, 49⅛@49⅝c. Oats quiet; receipts, [illegible] bu; Western mixed, 35@38c; white Western, 38@40c.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm at 80@85c.

HOPS—Dull; buyers' favor.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and weak; Rio cargoes quoted at 13¾@16¼c; job lots, 13¾@16¾c. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to good refining, 7⅝@7 13-16c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull; united, 97⅛c; crude, 7⅜@7⅝c; refined, 10⅛c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6 3-16@6 5-16c.

RESIN—Dull at $1.35@1.47½.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 27⅛@28c.

EGGS—Easier at 14@15c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; new mess, $13.50@13.75 for choice. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet but steady; long clear middles, 7⅛c; short clear middles, 7⅜c. Lard lower; light trade; prime steam, $7.15.

BUTTER—Firm at 13@24c.

CHEESE—Firmer at 8@8¾c.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—FLOUR—Steady; Western superfine, $3.00@3.75; do extra, $4.00@5.00; do family, $5.37@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower and steady at a decline; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.13½; July, $1.10¼; August, $1.09½@1.09¾; September, $1.08@1.08⅜; October, $1.09½@1.10¼. Corn—Western dull; Western mixed, spot and July, 48½c; August, 48⅞@49½c; steamer, 46½c. Oats firm and higher; Western white, 38@39c. Rye nominally 75@76c.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $20@21.00.

PROVISIONS—Steady, with moderate jobbing demand. Pork, $14.00. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, $5.12½@5.25; clear rib sides, $7.50; do packed, $5.75@8.00. Bacon—Shoulders, $6.00; clear rib sides, $8.50. Hams, $11.25@12.50. Lard—Refined tierces, $8.00.

BUTTER—Firm; prime to choice Western packed, 12@17c.

EGGS—Steady at 10@11c.

PETROLEUM—Crude nominal; refined, 9⅝c.

GROCERIES—Coffee easier and dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13@15½c. Sugar higher; A soft, 10⅜c.

WHISKY—Lower at $1.11@1.11½.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, firm and active; cotton, 3 16@3⅛d; flour, 2s 3d; grain, 6½d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,950 brls; wheat, 370,000 bu; corn, 22,400 bu; oats, 3,150 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 141,000 bu; corn, 9,297 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 492,100 bu; corn, 50,100 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—FLOUR—In good demand at full prices for spring and winter wheat families; Minnesota extras, old stock, good, $5.25; do fresh ground, good, $5.75; do straight, $6.62½; Ohio good, $5.75; winter wheat patents, $7.25; spring do, $7.00@8.00. Rye flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand limited: Western rejected in depot, $1.07; steamer, $1.10; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.14; No. 2 red July, $1.13 bid, $1.13⅝ asked; August, $1.09 bid, $1.09⅛ asked; September, $1.09 bid, $1.09½ asked; October, $1.09⅛ bid, $1.10⅛ asked. Corn quiet; Western mixed, on track, 49@49½c; steamer, 48c; sail mixed, July, 48¼c bid, 48⅝c asked; August, 48½c bid, 48¾c asked; September, 50c bid, 50⅛c asked; October, 50⅛c bid, 50⅝c asked. Oats—Demand fallen off; No. 1 white, 43c; No. 2, 42c; No. 3, 38½@40c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery extra, 25@26c; do good to choice, 22@24c; New York State and Bradford County (Pennsylvania) extras, 25c; Western Reserve extra, 15@17c.

CHEESE—Firmer; creamery, 7¾@8c; fair to good, 7@7½c.

EGGS—Quiet at 13c.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 9⅝c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.11.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 111,000 bu; corn, 175,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 125,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—FLOUR—Scarce and firm; superfine, $3.00@3.25; XX, $4.00@4.25; XXX, $4.50@4.75; high grades, $5.00@6.25.

GRAIN—Corn fairly active and a shade higher at 51@53c. Oats steady at 34@35c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull at $2.50.

HAY—Dull; quoted ordinary, $13.00; prime, $15.00; choice, $20.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm at $13.62½@13.75. Lard steady; tierce, 7¼@7⅜c; keg, 8¼c. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders loose, 4⅝c; packed, 5@5⅛c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 5⅜c; clear rib, 8⅛@8¼c; clear, 8⅝c. Hams—Sugar-cured, good demand at full prices; canvased, 10@11½c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.12.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13@15½c. Sugar quiet but steady; jobbing, common to good common, 6¾@7¼c; fair to fully fair, 7⅛@8⅛c; prime to choice, 8⅜@8⅝c; yellow clarified, 8@9c. Molasses dull and nominal; common, 30@35c. Rice active and firm; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 5¼@7c. The first new rice this season received to-day.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York $1.25 per $1,000 premium; sterling exchange, 484¼.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—FLOUR—Lower; XX, $3.90@4.15; XXX, $4.25@4.50; family, $4.60@4.80; choice to fancy, $4.90@5.20.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, 99½c cash; 90¼@90½c July; 88½@89¼c August; 88⅜@88⅝c September; 86¾@87¼c the year. No. 3 do, 86¼@86⅝c. No. 4 do, 79@81½c. Corn lower; 36@35⅜c cash; 35¼c August. Oats lower, at 26@25¼c cash; 23¼c July; 22⅝c August. Rye dull; 75c bid. Barley—Nothing doing.

LEAD—Quiet at 4⅛c.

BUTTER—Quiet; dairy, 14@19c.

EGGS—Dull at 5@7c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $13.65 asked. Dry salt meats nominally unchanged. Bacon quiet at $5.25, $7.80, $8.00, $8.15@8.20. Lard quiet at $6.65 bid.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,900 brls; wheat, 386,000 bu; corn, 84,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 46,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, none; barley, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—FLOUR—Scarce and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened and closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.15; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.05; No. 2 do, $1.00; July, $1.00; August, 93⅛c; September, 89c; No. 3 do, 83c; No. 4 do, 75c; rejected nominal. Corn steady and unchanged; No. 2, 37⅛c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 25c. Rye higher and scarce; No. 1, 75c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring, 74c.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Mess pork dull at $13.90 cash and August; $13.87 September. Prime steam lard, $6.80 cash and August; $6.83 September.

HOGS—Steady at $4.30@4.45.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,500 brls; wheat, 9,500 bu; corn, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 9,500 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—COTTON—Firm at 11⅛c.

FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand; old, $3.00@3.75; extra family, $3.75@4.25; A No. 1, $4.75@5.25; choice fancy, $6.00@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; 90c. Corn steady and firm; No. 2 white, 42½@43c; do mixed, 39½@40c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 30@31c; do mixed, 29@30c. Rye steady and unchanged; No. 2, 77c.

HAY—Quiet at $10.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $13.50. Lard steady; prime steam, 7¼c. Bulk meats steady, with a fair demand; shoulders, $4.75; clear rib, $7.00; clear, $7.25. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, $5.25; clear rib, $8.00; clear, $8.40. Hams—Sugar-cured, 10½@11½c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.06.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 19.—FLOUR—Firm; Western superfine, $3.75@4.00; common extras, $4.25@4.50; Wisconsin extras, $4.25@5.00; Minnesota extras, $5.00@6.50; winter wheats—Ohio and Michigan, $5.25@5.75; Indiana and Illinois, $5.50@6.25; St. Louis, $5.75@6.50; spring wheat, patents, $6.50@8.50; winter do, $6.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 53@55c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, [illegible]; No. 2 white [illegible]

30@40c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 36@38c. Rye $1.00.

BUTTER—Western choice creameries, 23@25c; choice ladle-packed, 17@18c; common to good, 15@16c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 14@15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 600 brls; corn, 25,000 bu; wheat, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,300 brls; corn, 40,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., July 19.—COTTON—Dull and nominal at 11⅛c.

FLOUR—Quiet; new family, $4.75@4.90; old, $5.10@5.30; fancy, $5.50@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 amber, 95@96c; No 2 red winter, 98c@$1.00. Corn in good demand; No. 2 mixed, 40c. Oats in good demand; No. 2 mixed, 31c. Rye scarce and firm; prime old, 85c. Barley in good demand; No. 2 fall, 93@95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.00. Lard dull at $6.75. Bulk meats excited at $4.75@$7.00. Bacon in good demand at $5.50, $7.80@8.10.

WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.06.

BUTTER—Strong; choice Western Reserve, 15@16c; choice Central Ohio, 14c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; amber Michigan, spot, $1.02; July, $1.00@1.00⅛; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, $1.03; July, $1.00@1.00⅛; August, 96¾c; September, 96¼c; No. 3 red Wabash, 97c; rejected, 91c; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.05½. Corn dull; high-mixed, 40c. Oats dull and unchanged.

CLOSED—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red Wabash, July, 99¾c; August and September, 96¼c asked, 96c bid. Corn dull; No. 2 spot, 40c asked, 39¾c bid; July, 39½c asked, 39¼c bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 166,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 108,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, none.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market bare. Corn dull and nominally unchanged; boat-load No. 2 high-mixed Western at 43½c spot; another at 43½c arrived. Oats neglected and scarce. Rye neglected and scarce.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Corn, 5c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., July 19.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high mixed, 35¾@35½c; mixed, 35¼@35¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 29@29½c; sales of new white at 29c. Rye firm; new No. 2, spot, at 65@66½c; sales new No. 2 for August at 60½c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.07.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 19.—FLOUR—Firm at $5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white, old, $1.10; do new No. 1, July, 98¾c; August, 95¾c bid; September, 95c bid; October, 96c; milling No. 1, $1.08 asked; receipts, 2,000 bu; shipments, 4,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, July 19.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 9,663 bu; shipments, 5,647 bu; firm; No. 2, cash, 85¼c; August, 80c; No. 3, cash, 78c; August, 76c. Corn—Receipts, 7,335 bu; shipments, 5,872 bu; slow; No. 2, cash, 28c; August, 28¼c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat prime, No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.15. Corn nominally unchanged; Western mixed, 48@48½c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 19.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, 94¾@95c. Corn steady; 35¼@35½c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Business continues active with agents selling wool flannels, and stocks are getting low. Cotton goods in moderate demand. Utica and Allendale wide sheetings reduced. Dark prints in fair demand. Cocheco fancy prints opened at 7c. Men's wear woolens sluggish.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11¾c; low middling and good ordinary, 10c; net receipts, 1,105 bales; gross, 1,359; sales, 700; stock, 60,326.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., July 19.—PETROLEUM—Steady; Standard white, 110 test, 8c.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—PETROLEUM—Fairly active; crude lower, at $1.17¼ at Parker's for shipment; refined, 9⅞@9¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, July 19.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 28c.

MARINE NEWS.

HOME GATHERINGS.

GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights are lower by ½ cent. Charters: To Buffalo—Propellers Commodore and Portage and schooners J. F. Joy and Golden Fleece, wheat at 4c; schooners R. B. Hayes and D. P. Dobbins and steamers Fairbank, Canestéo, and Montana, corn at 3½c; propeller St. Louis, wheat, through; propeller Nebraska, wheat and corn; propeller Vanderbilt, corn, through. To Sarnia—Propeller Champlain, corn. To Erie—Propeller Alaska, corn on through rate. To Oswego—Schooner J. Magee, corn on owner's account. To Montreal—Propeller Shickluna, wheat. Total, 245,000 bushels wheat and 200,000 bushels corn.

PORT NOTES.

Yesterday was no day for excursion boats. Neither the Flora nor Crawford took out loads.

Two jibbooms were taken out yesterday,—the lumberman's at the market, and that of the steamer St. Andrew at the Government Pier.

Thirty-three vessels were at the market yesterday. Of these all but seventeen were sold.

A heavy sea yesterday prevented many vessels from leaving.

LAKE PORTS.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19.—Arrived—Propellers C. J. Kershaw, Minneapolis; schooners C. Foster, Sam Flint, Millard Fillmore, Bolivia, grain, Chicago; schooner W. H. Round, grain, Duluth; schooner Emma, grain, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Propellers Minneapolis, C. J. Kershaw, William Edwards, schooner M. J. Cummings, railroad iron, Chicago; schooner J. Maria Scott, railroad iron, Milwaukee; schooner Riverside, coal, Duluth.

Charters—Schooner Jennie Matthews, coal to Chicago, 60 cents.

Canal freights—Lower; quoted to New York, wheat at 5¼ cents, corn at 5 cents, and oats at 3¾ cents; pine lumber $2.75 per m to Albany and $3.00 to New York; staves to New York at $1.83 per ton. Canal shipments, 242,000.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 19.—Up—Propellers Badger State, Winslow, Russia, Nahant, H. D. Coffinberry and consort, Ira Chaffee and barges; schooners Fred A. Morse, C. J. Magill, Ira Cobb, Jane Bell, Exile, R. Dowd, S. N. Foster, C. H. Johnson, Wabash.

Down—Propellers Northerner, Toledo, W. T. Graves and consort; steamer City of Cleveland; schooners Ellen Spry, Golden Fleece, William Young, Thomas Gawn, Trinidad, J. W. Doane, F. N. Knapp, Havana.

Wind—South; light. Weather—Raining.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 19—10 p. m.—Passed up—Propellers New York, Vanderbilt, Yosemite and barges; schooners Niagara, Comanche, Z. Chandler, Sunnyside, C. J. Wells, A. J. Rogers, J. S. Richards, Ida Keith, Gollinton; yacht Idler.

Cleared down—Propellers Atlantic, Colorado, Ontario, Lawrence, Granite State, Havana and consort, R. J. Hackett and consort, Music and barge, Allegheny and barges.

Wind south; light.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—The schooner Wells Burt was to-day sold by E. S. Stone and H. M. Ackley, of Oconomowoc, to Alfred Mosher, of Troy, N. Y., and J. S. Dunham, of Chicago, for $38,000. The vessel was purchased two years ago for $25,000.

A heavy sea was running from the northward outside to-day. The schooner Vanderbilt came to anchor in the bay, and the following craft sought shelter in harbor: Schooners Lottie Wolf, F. L. Danforth, City of Sheboygan, Glad Tidings, Col. Ellsworth, Hungary, and Reciprocity. The latter's rudder is in need of repair.

Arrived—Schooner P. S. Marsh; steamers W. H. Gratwick and N. K. Fairbank. The Fairbank proceeded to Chicago to-night.

Charter—Schooner C. T. Vanstraubenzie, corn to Kingston at seven cents.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—Passed up—Propellers Vanderbilt, Badger State, New York, Acadia, Jay Gould; steam-barges H. D. Coffenberry and consorts, A. A. Turner and barges, Yosemite and barges, Isaac May and barges, Sparta and consorts, C. Hurlbut and consort; schooners D. Wagstaff, Niagara, Camanche, Sunny Side, C. J. Wells, A. J. Rodgers, J. G. Richards, Zack Chandler, Ida Keith, Gallatin, George Murray, Marie Martin, Cortez, Joseph Paige.

Passed down—Propellers Nyack, Avon, Potomac, Toledo; steam-barges S. E. Sheldon and consort, Allegheny and barges, Germania and barges, George L. Colwell and barges, Tempest and barges, Henry Howard and barges, W. T. Graves and consort, Northerner; schr Acorn, H. A. Kent, L. D. Bullock, H. D. Root, J. G. Worts, Cavalier, J. H. Mead, William Young, Jessie, Thomas Gawn, Havana, Trinidad.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, July 19.—Passed up—Schooners Pride of America, Kingston to Toledo; Anna Craig, Kingston to Toledo; Vienna, Hamilton to Toledo; Antelope, Kingston to Toledo; Marysburg, St. Catharines to Toledo; M. A. Lydon, Hamilton to Toledo; Goldhunter, Kingston to Toledo; propeller Abercorn, Ogdensburg to Detroit, all light.

Down—Schooners New Dominion, Toledo to Kingston; Leadville, Chicago to Kingston; Ida Walker, Toledo to Kingston; G. B. Sloan, Chicago to Kingston, all wheat; propeller Sovereign, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

Arrived—Schooner Red, White, and Blue, Milwaukee to Port Colborne, wheat.

STURGEON BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., July 19.—The tug Lawrence, when about two miles off Menominee, with raft of logs on Saturday, stripped her valve stem, and thus became disabled. She was towed to Menominee and repaired, and arrived here last evening.

Departed via canal yesterday—Tug Williams, of Manistee, towing two scows stone-laden, Manistee; tug Gregory, towing two of Spears' dummy barges ice-laden, for Washington and Guthrie Ice Company, and one lumber scow laden with Spears' lumber, for Chicago.

Wind—Northeast and fresh; cloudy and cool.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 19.—Passed up—Propeller India.

Arrived—Schooner G. Sherman.

Passed down—Propeller Japan, J. L. Hurd.

Arrived—Propeller S. Chamberlain, schooner Martin, propeller Ohio, schooners J. L. Johnson, Ryan, propeller Whiting, schooner Guiding Star.

Cleared—Propeller J. S. Fay, schooners D. P. Rhodes, Watertown, propeller Plymouth, schooner Watson.

SAND BEACH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, Mich., July 19.—In harbor to-night—Steam-barge H. D. Coffinberry and barges; Ira Chaffee and barges; propeller Winslow; tug Goodnow, tug Masters and raft.

Wind—Northwest, and strong.

The Winslow, with a loose wheel, left in tow of the tug Goodnow for Port Huron.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., July 19.—Arrived—Propellers S. C. Baldwin, Leland, Norman; schooners J. C. Harrison, Pathfinder, Thomas Quayle, J. B. Kitchen, A. L. Potter, Fleetwing.

Cleared—Propellers Mary Jarecki, I. H. Owen, Leland, S. C. Baldwin; schooners Metropolis, Nassau, Jessie Linn, A. L. Potter.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 19.—Arrived—Propellers Fletcher, S. E. Sheldon, schooners Ironton, Ishpeming, Marquette.

Cleared—Propellers Minneapolis, Russia, and Buffalo, Chicago; Fletcher, schooners Escanaba, Ironton, Marquette; John O'Neill, M. S. Bacon, Sweetheart, Escanaba.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, July 19.—Bound up—Schooner Hartford, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; Emerald, Kingston to Chicago, light.

Bound down—Schooner Guiding Star, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; barges Lisgar and Gibraltar, in tow of steam-barge Lincoln, Chicago to Kingston, wheat.

COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, July 19.—Arrived—Propeller Columbia, from Chicago, full cargo of freight and passengers.

Departed—Propellers Columbia, Milwaukee and Chicago, passengers and freight; Simcoe, Chicago, ties; schooner Arabia, Capt. Croker, to load for Chicago.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., July 19.—Arrived—Propellers Arctic, India, Peerless; schooner W. J. Wilcox.

Departed—Propellers Quebec, Japan, Peerless, tug Favorite, schooners Maple Leaf, Bell.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 19.—Arrived—Propeller Wolvin, Escanaba, ore.

Cleared—Propeller Prindiville, Bay City; propeller Arizona, merchandise, Duluth.

KINGSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., July 19.—Arrived—Propeller Argyle, from Chicago, 7,186 bushels corn.

PORTSMOUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTSMOUTH, Ont., July 19.—Arrived—Schooner Hyderabad, from Milwaukee, wheat.

ST. JOSEPH.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., July 19.—Arrived—Schooner Lottie Cooper, from Escanaba, with iron-ore.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop E. R. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop G. J. Truesdall, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Prop V. H. Ketcham, Buffalo, light.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop W. H. Barnum, Buffalo, light.
Prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop James Davidson, Duluth, light.
Schr E. L. Coyne, Buffalo, coal.
Schr M. Thompson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr John Schuette, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Onward, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Adirondack, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Windsor, Manistee, lumber.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, lumber.
Schr G. Smith, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Constant, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Skylark, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, wood.
Schr A. C. Keating, Alpena, railroad ties.
Schr H. F. Church, Alpena, lumber.
Schr John Bean, Jr., Ahnapee, railroad ties.
Schr Higgie & Jones, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr C. North, Kewaunee, lumber.
Schr Oliver Culver, Pensaukee, lumber.
Schr F. P. Stockbridge, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Maj. N. H. Ferry, Black Creek, lumber.
Schr Quarsta, Duluth, light.
Schr Cascade, Cedar River, cedar posts.
Schr San Jacinto, Detour, railroad ties.
Schr Arundel, Manistee, lumber.
Schr A. W. Luckey, Manistee, lumber.
Schr D. A. Van Valkenburg, Marquette, iron ore.
Schr El Tempo, Ahnapee, railroad ties.
Schr Coral, Silver Lake, lumber.
Schr F. H. Howland, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Orphan Boy, Point St. Ignace, lumber.
Schr Belle Parsons, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr James Couch, Buffalo, coal.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr Transfer, Muskegon.
Schr City of Green Bay, Escanaba.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake.
Prop Tempest, White Lake.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon.
Schr Adirondack, Muskegon.
Prop T. S. Faxton, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop V. H. Ketcham, Buffalo, 63,000 bu corn.
Prop W. H. Barnum, Buffalo, 46,000 bu corn.
Schr Groton, Collingwood, 22,800 bu corn.
Schr T. P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 46,000 bu corn.

WHERE THE BLAME LIES.

Gen. Dumont Inspects Some of the New York Steamships, and Finds Them Supplied with Life-Saving Apparatus—The Investigation into the Narragansett Disaster.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Gen. Dumont, Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats, arrived in Washington to-day. Yesterday morning he was in New York City, and his attention was called to the list of steamboats published in the New York *Herald* as being deficient in life-saving appliances. To satisfy his own curiosity in the matter Gen. Dumont during the day visited eight of the vessels named in the *Herald* list, and found them to be fully supplied with everything required by law, carrying the requisit number of boats, equipped with the full number of life-preservers named in the inspection certificates, and in all other respects complying with the law. Gen. Dumont's opportunities were not such as to permit him to visit any more of the vessels named, but the result of his inspection would seem to be sufficient to prove the untrustworthiness of the *Herald's* statement. Gen. Dumont says that while he occasionally has reason to fear that some of the inspectors are not performing their work efficiently, he does not believe that any of those in New York can be induced to give certificates which are not in exact accordance with the facts. Gen. Dumont says there is a general misunderstanding in the public mind in regard to the investigation now in progress into the Narragansett affair. The Board is not investigating its own work in any respect. Its duties are limited to an inquiry into the conduct of the officers of the vessel. It is possible that something may transpire which will involve questions of the integrity and efficiency of the Inspectors, and if so, it may be made the basis of an investigation into their conduct. Judging from all he has been able to learn, he has no reason at present to belive that they were derelict. Certainly the vessel was not inefficiently equipped with life-preservers, as is proved by the fact that large numbers yet remain on the wreck untouched. From personal acquaintance with the members of the New London Board, he is able to speak in highly complimentary terms of their intelligence and general efficiency. A good illustration of the bungling character of the Steamboat Inspection laws is afforded by the outcome of the Cabinet talk of last week proposing an investigation by representatives of the Treasury Department into the work of the inspectors of the Narragansett. When the subject was brought to the attention of Gen. Dumont, he said: "You can investigate, to be sure, but you have no law for it, and will be compelled to pay your own expenses. Besides, you will have no power to summon witnesses or compel them to testify." It has been suggested that, in order to meet the requirements of the law, the supervising Inspectors make a report that the inspection of the Narragansett was not properly made, in which case the Secretary of the Treasury might legally inaugurate an inspection of the Inspectors.

FOR GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Once more the quadrennial platforms are built,
The champions are placed for their campaign tilt,
And blood, if needed, like ink will be spilt
For Garfield and Arthur.

The clans are gathering from hill and plain,
And Cameron, Conkling, and Logan and Blaine
Will lead the hosts and victory gain
For Garfield and Arthur.

The gray-haired boys who wore the Blue
Are standing with shoulder to shoulder anew,
All ready to whip the Ku-Klux Krew
For Garfield and Arthur.

In spite of the glitter of sword and straps,
The pomp and parade and the doffing of caps,
The South will find, when the curtain "draps,"
That they vote as they shot—these veteran chaps—
For Garfield and Arthur.

Let Hancock strut with his big double-chin,
And English brag of his bar'ls o' tin—
'T is ballots, not bar'ls, that are going to win
For Garfield and Arthur.

It's good if you like it, but then how it sounds—
Six feet and three inches, and four hundred pounds—
A mighty devourer of "saddles" and "rounds,"
While a corset his ponderous viscera bounds—
A breeder of poodles, and terriers, and hounds:
He's more than a match, I trow, on *these* grounds,
For Garfield and Arthur.

Now let every pigmian Bourbon squirt
Have his flapdoodle fling at the still "bloody shirt,"
And hurl his harmless handful of dirt
At Garfield and Arthur.

Like Knights of old they will stand the test—
They are worthy to rank with the best of the best—
And the ides of November will give us a rest
With Garfield and Arthur.

July, 1880. QUILL-PEN.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 19.—The funeral of the late Judge Stephen Logan took place this afternoon, and was largely attended, a number of distinguished gentlemen from abroad being present. The pall-bearers were Judge Thomas Drummond, Judge Treat, Judge Scott of the Supreme Court, Senator David Davis, the Hon. O. H. Browning of Quincy, Judge William Thomas of Jacksonville, Judge Zane, Gov. Cullom, the Hon. John T. Stuart, and ex-Gov. Palmer. A largely-attended meeting of members of the Bar was held this morning, at which appropriate eulogies upon the life and character of the deceased were delivered by the Hon. John T. Stuart, Gov. Palmer, Gen. McClernand, Judge Edwards, and Gov. Cullom. After the funeral the United States Court met, Judges Drummond and Treat presiding. Senator Davis presented a series of resolutions, prefacing them with a few remarks exhibiting very much feeling. Judge Drummond received the resolutions with a brief address and ordered them spread upon the records.

PETROLEUM DISCOVERIES.

NEW YORK, July 19.—There is great excitement in Steuben, Cattaraugus, and Allegany Counties, in this State, over surprising oil developments in that region. A score or more of test wells are reported to be flowing finely. Wellsville, Allegany County, is the centre of the excitement. It is supposed to be an extension of the Bradford, Pa., oil district. Throngs of speculators and prospectors are already on the ground, and property is changing hands rapidly. For the present it looks as though Southern Allegany was to become the base of oil operations, and Wellsville the oil city, if not the centre of the future. New railroads projected and under way, taken in connection with the oil pipe-line passing through Wellsville and continuing on east to Elmira, with tanks of large capacity, multiplying all along its route, point quite as much to New York as to Pennsylvania as the future theatre of oil development.

GUARDING AGAINST YELLOW-FEVER.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 19.—The State Board of Health met here to-day and approved the action of the resident members at Memphis in establishing a quarantine against New Orleans.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 19.—Dr. G. B. Thornton, of the Local Board of Health, authorizes the following: "No cases of yellow-fever in this city, nor any cases of fever resembling it in any respect. No drummer or other person has been taken sick here with symptoms of yellow-fever. The city is remarkably healthy, and free from fevers of any description or type."

The above contradiction is in reply to a special in the New York *Herald* this morning from Erin stating that a drummer in Memphis had been taken with symptoms of yellow-fever.

ASSESSMENT ORDERED.

NEWARK, N. J., July 19.—The Controller of the Currency ordered an assessment of 100 per cent on the stockholders of the suspended First National Bank to make good the deficiency; one-half payable in thirty days and the other half in sixty days. If not paid suit will be brought.

Papillon cures sun freckles and sunburns.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY.......Manager and Proprietor

Last Nights of Augustin Daly's Companies,
From New York, and only nights this season of Bronson Howard's Last, Best Play,

WIVES!

Remember, Last Week of Daly's Companies, including CATHERINE LEWIS, Ada Rehan, May Fielding, Sarah Lascelles, John Drew, Harry Lacy, Geo. Parkes, Charles Leclercq, John Moore, and 35 others.

☞ July 26th this Theatre closes to prepare for PALMER'S UNION SQUARE COMPANY, August 2.

EXCURSIONS ON THE LAKE.

The Elegant and Commodious Side-Wheel Steamer FLORA, will leave her dock, Clark-st. Bridge, as follows: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., Evanston. Round Trip, 50c. Tickets good for the day. Thursday, 9 a. m., Kenosha, calling at Evanston and Waukegan. Round trip to Kenosha, $1.00; to Evanston and Waukegan, 50c. Dinner at Grant House, Kenosha, on arrival of boat, 50c extra. Moonlight Excursions on the Lake 8 o'clock every evening except Thursday. Tickets, 50c. Music and Dancing.

☞ For charter apply to JESSE COX, Manager.

UMBRELLAS.

ELLIS, KNAPP & CO.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"SEMPER IDEM"

AND

"AMERICUS"

UMBRELLAS.

WARRANTED NOT TO FADE.
NEAT, STRONG, DURABLE, AND CHEAP.

371 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NOTICE.

Amendment to Rule 6 of the Rules Governing the Inspection of Grain in the City of Chicago, to take effect August 4, 1880.

RULE VI.—BARLEY.

No. 1 Barley shall be plump, bright, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Barley shall be sound, of healthy color (bright or but slightly stained), not plump enough for No. 1, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

No. 3 Barley shall include slightly shrunken, and otherwise slightly damaged barley, not good enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Barley shall include all barley fit for malting purposes, not good enough for No. 3.

No. 5 Barley shall include all barley which is badly damaged, or for any cause unfit for malting purposes, except that barley which has been chemically treated shall not be graded at all.

This Rule shall be in force on and after August 4, 1880, but it is provided that all barley in store on said date inspected in under the rule hereby amended shall be inspected out in accordance with the provisions of said rule.

WM. M. SMITH,
GEO. M. BOGUE,
JOHN H. OBERLY,
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

July 14, 1880.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THREE AND A HALF DOLLARS PER DAY.

This splendid Hotel, having been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, will open

THURSDAY, JUNE 17.

CLEMENT & WILKINSON, Proprietors.
H. S. CLEMENT. WM. WILKINSON.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
HENRY CLAIR, Lessee.

THE OCEANIC.

ISLES OF SHOALS, N. H.

Open middle of June. No flies, no mosquitoes, no dust. Even temperature. Eight miles from main land. Beautiful ocean view from every window. Gas, electric bells, perfect drainage. Boating, fishing, bowling, billiards, nice hall, band of music. Hotel first-class. Send for circular.

LAIGHTON BROTHERS & CO.

THE CLIFFORD,

Plymouth Beach, Mass., has been newly and elaborately furnished, and will open June 19. Pronounced by the Boston press to be the most elegant and unique hotel on the Atlantic coast. Magnificent land and ocean scenery. Unrivaled facilities for yachting, fishing, bathing, bowling, billiards, tennis, croquet, driving, etc. Application received until June 15 at 35 Milk-st., Boston. L. H. SOUTHWICK, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH! WEST END HOTEL.

COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT.

Will Open for the Season of 1880,

THURSDAY, JUNE 17th.

PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors.

United States Hotel,

LONG BRANCH,
Opens June 19. LAIRD & VAN CLEAF, Proprietors.

RUBBER GOODS.

Rubber GOSSAMER COATS, Ladies' Circulars, etc., Wholesale and Retail. E. T. WHELPLEY, 151 and 153 Lake-st.

SHOES.

LADIES' "Common Sense" Shoes Cures Corns, Bunions, and Enlarged Joints. C. E. WISWALL & CO., 86 State-st.

CHIROPODIST.

CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROPodist, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' All-Right Salve for burns, boils, corns, cuts, bruises, &c.; druggists have it. 25c per box.

MINING CARDS.

BULL DOMINGO CON. MINING COMPANY.

Mines at Silver Cliff, Colorado.

Capital Stock, $10,000,000; Shares, 200,000; Par, $50.
Officers: W. H. Barnum, President; S. W. Dorsey, Vice-President; N. B. Stevens, Secretary.

Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

COPPER KNOB MINING COMPANY.

Mines: Gap Creek, Ashe Co., N. C.

Capital Stock, $500,000. Shares, $1 each.
Registrars of Stock, Mining Trust Company.
G. B. Flint, President; Wm. Brandreth, Vice-President and Treasurer; Edwin H. Mulford, Secretary.
R. M. Eames, M. E., Superintendent.
Office of Company, 52 Broadway, New York.

CROWELL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Mines, Bilesville, Stanley Co., N. C.

CAPITAL, $500,000. SHARES, $1 EACH.
Registrars of Stock, Union Trust Co., of New York.
G. B. FLINT, Pres. E. R. McCARTY, Vice-Pres.
WM. BRANDRETH, R. HALL, Jr., Secretary.
Treasurer.
R. A. Birdsall and R. Eames, Superintendents.
Office of Company, 52 Broadway, New York.

EAGLE RIVER CON. MINING CO.

Organized under the Laws of New York.

Principal Office, 137 Broadway, New York.

Own thirty mines and one mill site situated in Eagle River District, Summit County, Col. Capital, $10,000,000; 1,000,000 Shares, par value, $10. Stock full paid and unassessable. Hon. Calvin T. Hulburd, President; E. A. Merritt, Vice President; Martin Thatcher, Secretary and Treasurer.

GRANVILLE GOLD COMPANY.

Mines, McDowell County, North Carolina.

Capital, $500,000; Shares, $1 each.

Registrars of Stock, Union Trust Co., of N. Y.: Officers: Wm. Brandreth, President; Gen. Jno. E. Mulford, Treasurer; Edwin H. Mulford, Secretary; Thaddeus Judson, Superintendent.
Office of the Company, 2½ Dey Street, New York City.

LOWLAND CHIEF CON. SILVER MINING CO.

Location of Mines, Leadville, Colorado.

Capital, $10,000,000; Shares, 200,000; Par, $50.

S. W. Dorsey, President; T. W. Torrey, Secretary and Treasurer.
Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

MOHAVE MINING & MILLING COMPANY.

Location of Mines, Mineral Park, Arizona.

Capital, $1,000,000; 100,000 Shares, $10 each.
E. M. Clark, President; W. D. Chapin, Treasurer; R. W. C. Merington, Secretary. Office, 120 Broadway, New York.

NEVADA SILVER MINING AND MILL COMPANY.

10,000 Shares Development Stock FOR SALE.

$1.00 PER SHARE. PAR VALUE, $10.00.

The attention of investors is invited to this stock.

OFFICE, 105 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Chicago, Ill.

NORTH HITE AND YOSEMITE GOLD MINING CO. OF MARIPOSA COUNTY, CAL.

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares of $2 each; unassessable. E. H. Spooner, President; L. F. Seaman, Secretary and Treasurer; T. Williams, General Agent; W. F. Clewell, Financial Agent. Offices, 58 Broadway, Rooms 22 and 23. A limited amount of stock for sale at 50 cents per share. Lying adjacent to the famous Hite Mine, this property recommends itself to prudent investors.
Prospectus mailed on application.

PELICAN & DIVES MINING CO.

Location of Mines, Georgetown, Colorado.

Capital, $5,000,000; 500,000 Shares, $10 each. Norvin Green, President; Geo. C. Wilde, Secretary. Principal office, No. 193 Broadway, New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MIDSUMMER HOLIDAY SCRIBNER.

Edition, 120,000.

The issue of the Midsummer Holiday (August) SCRIBNER has been called "the literary event of the summer season." In the richly illustrated Holiday number of this year, Philip Gilbert Hamerton writes of

Seymour Haden's Etchings,

With a fine portrait of Mr. Haden and delicate reproductions of his work never before produced in this country. Madam Adam (Juliette Lamber), editor of "La Nouvelle Revue," of Paris, asks, and satisfactorily answers, the question,

Will the French Republic Last?

Richard Henry Dana contributes a valuable and entertaining statement of

American Diplomacy.

Charles Dudley Warner wittily describes

The Western Man;

And John Burroughs writes *con amore* of **The River Hudson**, with illustrations by Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote. Albert Rhodes shows how

American Girls Marry Foreign Titles.

Principal Grant gives a sketch, with many illustrations, of the present, and predicts the future, of the great and growing power of Canada, on our Northern border. The Vice-Regal Court and the Canadian Government are incidentally described.

Mr. Schuyler, in "PETER THE GREAT," writes of **Victory and Vengeance** in the downfall of SOPHIA.

The frontispiece is a wonderful specimen of wood-engraving, by Cole, a portrait of "Savonarola," accompanying a sketch of the life of the grand old hero, splendidly illustrated by Van Schaick.

Among the lighter features of the MIDSUMMER SCRIBNER are the words and music of

An Original Comic Operetta;

An interesting paper on the localities referred to by Dickens, in OLIVER TWIST, illustrated by Chas. A. Vanderhoof; a paper on

The Curiosities of Advertising,

With many amusing illustrations; and an account, fortified by sworn statements, of the origin of

The Book of Mormon.

Besides the usual variety in the Editorial Department and Bric-a-Brac, a new stated contributor begins a department entitled

Uncle Esek's Wisdom.

Price, 35 cents; for sale everywhere.

SCRIBNER & CO., New York.

THE

Popular Science Monthly

FOR AUGUST.

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Little Chief Mining Company,

Room No. 54 Boreel Building, 115 Broadway.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1880.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND (No. 6) of one per cent on the TEN MILLION DOLLARS ($10,000,000) Capital Stock of this Company, amounting to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000) or Fifty Cents per share, out of the sixth month's net earnings, payable at the Mining Trust Company on the 24th inst.

Transfer Books will close July 20th, and reopen July 26th.

D. F. VERDENAL, Secretary.

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There is a well-known principle in animal physiology that no vital action can take place except through the agency of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any organ is weakened, then that organ is weak. There is a remedy in the reach of all, one that has stood the test for over half a century. Dr. Ricord's VITAL RESTORATIVE has been scrutinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris as an infallible specific for the above, contains no phosphorus, cantharides, or other poison; is purely VEGETABLE, producing no reaction, and is permanent in effect; is a sugar-coated pill, and can be had of Levassor & Co., 19 bis rue Richelieu, Paris (France), or of Dr. S. Brown Sigesmond, sole agent for the U. S., Singer Building, St. Louis, Mo.; box of 100 pills, $5, box of 400, $10, sent by mail upon receipt of price.

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PROPOSALS.

NOTICE

TO

PAPER-DEALERS!

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, } ss.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Printing, at the office of the Secretary of State, in the Capitol, at Madison, up to 12 M. of Wednesday, the 18th day of August, 1880 (and at that time will be publicly opened and read), for furnishing and delivering at said Capitol, free of all charges, on or before the 12th day of October, 1880, the paper hereinafter described, for the use of the State of Wisconsin.

Said paper is to be purchased in accordance with the provisions of Sections 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, and 312 of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, and will be divided into two classes, which must be bid for separately.

The first class will consist of what is commonly called print and book paper, and the second class will consist of such fine paper as will be necessary in executing the job-printing and blank work required by the State, to-wit:

FIRST CLASS.

1,400 reams sized and super-calendered Book paper, 25x38 inches, weighing 60 pounds per ream.

190 reams sized and super-calendered Book paper, 21x32 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.

10 reams Print paper, 25x38 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.

SECOND CLASS.

25 reams Record Medium, 18x23 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.

40 reams Granite Cover, 20x25 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.

150 reams extra wove Double Flat Cap, 17x28 inches, weighing 28 pounds per ream.

20 reams extra wove Double Flat Cap, 17x28 inches, weighing 36 pounds per ream.

All paper must be clear and uniform in color, fully equal in color, texture, and quality to the specimens on deposit in the office of the Secretary of State, and must be of full weight, exclusive of wrappers and wooden cases. All paper must be shipped flat and in wooden cases.

Each bidder must accompany his proposal by a bond in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his contract in compliance with his bid, in case the same shall be accepted by said Commissioners, and for the payment, as liquidated damages by him to the State, of any excess of costs over his bid which the State may be obliged to pay for such paper by reason of his failure to complete his contract. Said bonds shall be null and void if no contract is awarded him.

Blank forms of bids and bonds will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved.

Witness our hands at the Capitol, in the City of Madison, this 15th day of July, 1880.

HANS B. WARNER,
Secretary of State,
RICHARD GUENTHER,
State Treasurer,
ALEXANDER WILSON,
Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Public Printing.

Proposals for Convict Labor.

COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY, }
CANON CITY, July 14, 1880. }

SEALED PROPOSALS for the labor of fifty able-bodied convicts will be received by the Board of Commissioners of the Colorado State Penitentiary until Aug. 31, 1880.

Said convicts will be let for a term of years not exceeding five. Ample shop room will be furnished.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a Bond in the sum of One Thousand Dollars, signed by at least two responsible parties, conditioned that the bidder will, within fifteen days after being notified of the acceptance of his bid, enter into written contract with approved security.

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the State to do so.

All bids should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Colorado State Penitentiary, Canon City, Colorado, and indorsed "Proposals for Labor."

W. S. McCUTCHEON, President.
D. H. NICHOLS, Secretary.

Proposals for Rock Excavation in Detroit River.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, }
28 Washington-av., Detroit, Mich., July 16, 1880. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, July 31, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for removing the ledge of solid rock and boulders from the channel of the Detroit River at the locality known as "The Lime Kiln Crossing."

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank forms, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for removing Rock from Detroit River," and addressed to the undersigned.

G. WEITZEL, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

Proposals for Harbor Improvements.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
433 Broadway, MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 13, 1880. }

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Friday, July 30, 1880, for the improvement of the following harbors, viz.:

MILWAUKEE HARBOR.—Dredging.
RACINE HARBOR.—Pier Extension.
KENOSHA HARBOR.—Pier Extension.

For specifications, blanks for proposals, and all information apply at this office. Proposals will be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Milwaukee (or other) Harbor," and addressed to

D. C. HOUSTON, Major of Engineers.

Advertisement.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, }
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 17, 1880. }

Separate sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 P. M. on the 6th day of August, 1880, for work at the following places on the Upper Mississippi River:

1. Dredging in the harbor of Rock Island, Ill.
2. Construction of dams and shore protections of brush and stone near Alexandria, Mo.
3. Dredging in Quincy harbor, Ill.

Blanks on which proposals must be made, containing specifications and detailed information, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

A. MACKENZIE, Captain of Engineers.

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173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 60 and 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 pm	§ 7:15 am
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 pm	§ 7:15 am
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 pm	§ 7:15 am
aDes Moines Day Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 pm	§ 7:15 am
aCedar Rapids Express	* 8:30 am	* 6:40 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 am	* 2:30 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 pm	* 6:00 am
aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
bMilwaukee Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:45 pm
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	9:30 am	4:00 pm
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
bLake Forest Passenger	* 6:15 pm	* 7:55 am
bWaukegan Passenger	* 5:30 pm	* 8:25 am
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	§ 9:00 pm	§ 6:45 am
bGreen Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 pm	§ 6:45 am
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:00 am	* 6:15 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
bWinona & Central Dakota	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bWinona & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
bLake Geneva	* 8:15 am	* 7:30 pm
bLake Geneva Express	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 pm	*10:30 am

For suburban trains, get local time-card 62 Clark-st. Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, and Pullman Sleeper to Sioux City on the train leaving Chicago at 12:30 p. m. Pullman Sleepers on 9:15 p. m. train to Des Moines. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at any of the following Ticket-Offices of the Company in Chicago: 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side).

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Express	7:50 am	b 7:30 pm
bGalesburg Passenger	7:50 am	b 7:30 pm
bNebraska Express	10:05 am	b 3:40 pm
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:30 am	b 2:45 pm
bDowner's Grove Accommoda'n	11:00 am	b 1:50 pm
bPacific Fast Express	12:30 pm	b 3:40 pm
bKansas & Colorado Ex	12:30 pm	b 3:40 pm
cKansas City & Texas Fast Line	12:30 pm	b 3:40 pm
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 pm	10:10 am
bAurora Passenger	3:15 pm	b 7:50 am
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:35 pm	b 7:15 am
bRockford, F'rport & Rock FallsEx	4:35 pm	b10:35 am
bAurora Passenger	5:35 pm	b 8:55 am
bAurora Passenger	6:15 pm	b 7:57 am
cOmaha Night Express	9:05 pm	6:55 am
cTexas Night Express	9:05 pm	6:55 am
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 pm	6:55 am
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 pm	b 6:35 am
Wednesday & Saturday Theatre Train	b11:15 pm	10:15 pm

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Pullman (16-wheel) Sleeping-Cars and Passenger-Coaches between Chicago, Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, and Kansas City, through without change. Parlor Cars, with Reclining Chairs, between Chicago and Kansas City. C., B. & Q. Dining-Cars attached to all trains.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 6:30 am	* 7:15 pm
Oconomowoc & Waukesha Ex	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 am † 9:00 pm	* 4:00 pm § 7:00 am
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 am † 9:00 pm	* 4:00 pm § 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 am	* 7:45 pm
Libertyville Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am
Elgin Express	* 8:00 am	*10:50 am
Byron Passenger	* 4:00 pm	*10:50 am
Elgin Fast Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:45 am
Sunday Passenger (Elgin)	5:00 pm	10:00 am

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse and Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 9:10 am	* 7:25 am
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:00 pm	§ 8:30 pm
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 9:10 am	* 7:25 am
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:00 pm	§ 8:30 pm
Springfield Express	* 9:10 am	* 7:25 am
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:00 pm	* 8:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 9:10 am	* 7:25 am
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:00 pm	§ 8:30 pm
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 9:10 am	*10:00 am
Pontiac Express	* 4:45 pm	* 9:30 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 pm	*10:00 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 am	* 6:25 pm
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 pm	* 6:45 am

bOn Saturday night to Gilman only.
cOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-sts., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Kansas City & Santa Fe Night Ex	† 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Peoria, Burling- } Fast Express	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
ton & Keokuk } Ex. via Chenoa	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex	* 9:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 am	* 6:00 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*10:20 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 am	* 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York & Boston Ex	§ 3:30 pm	§ 8:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	*10:35 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Night Express	†‡9:10 pm	*†6:55 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:30 pm	* 3:00 pm
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	†‡9:10 pm	* 6:50 am

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 4:20 pm
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Fast Express	10:20 pm	5:40 am

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	§ 8:40 am	§ 7:05 pm
Night Express	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:15 am

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 7:50 am	* 5:40 am
Fast Line	§ 4:55 pm	§ 8:30 pm

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 am	* 8:00 pm
" Night Express	§ 8:10 pm	§ 7:00 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains leave from Depot, corner of Archer and Stewart-avs.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 am	* 4:00 pm
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 pm	§ 7:00 am

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Archer and Stewart-avs.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Express	* 8:30 am	* 8:00 pm
Night Express	* 9:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n—leave and arrive cor Ashland-av. & 22d	§ 5:31 pm	§ 9:20 am

Pullman Sleeping-Cars attached to night express.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 am	* 7:30 pm
New York Express (daily)	§ 9:00 am	§ 8:00 pm
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Fast Line	§ 9:40 pm	§ 6:40 am

†Daily, except Saturday. ‡ Daily, except Monday. §Daily.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, M'ntwoc, (daily*) 9 a m
☞ Saturday Boat don't leave until..................8 p m
Night b'ts for Milw'ke,&c.,Tues.& Frid.7 p m, & Sat.8 p m
Ludington, Manistee, &c., Sat. & Sund'y excepted, 9 a m
Kewaunee, Ahnapee, &c., Tues. & Frid'y 9 a m, & Frid'y 9 a m
Grand Haven, Muskegon, G. Rapids, &c. (daily*) 7 p m
For Green Bay, &c., Tuesday and Friday..........7 p m
For Escanaba & Lake Superior Towns, Tuesday......7 p m
Office & Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Except Sunday.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

JUDGE H. B. HOPKINS, of Peoria, Ill., is at the Sherman.

THE Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, is at the Pacific.

EX-SENATOR A. Caldwell, of Kansas, is a guest of the Pacific.

J. P. PARTRIDGE, of Whitewater, Wis., is stopping at the Pacific.

E. H. GILMORE, manager of Niblo's Garden, New York, is at the Palmer.

ALLAN C. FULLER and daughter, of Belvidere, Ill., are stopping at the Sherman.

SENATOR LOGAN and family returned to the city yesterday, and are stopping at the Palmer.

MR. ROBERT BARRY, Inspector of the Pullman Palace-Car Company, is at the Grand Pacific.

S. D. BABCOCK, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, with his family, is stopping at the Sherman.

C. H. CHAPPELL, Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, and John T. Crocker, Purchasing Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, are at the Pacific.

THE shooting festival of the North Chicago Sharpshooters' Society at its new park near Jefferson came to a conclusion with the award of prizes to the successful sharpshooters as follows: F. Toggenburger, William Werner, R. Grimm, M. Gran, J. Pfeiffer, and M. Gran. These are the first and second prizes on the three principal targets. The festival was a grand success and augurs well for the future success and prosperity of the new society.

CENSUS Supervisor Wright has received the remainder of the returns from Lake and Du Page Counties, but is still waiting for the figures from the Stock-Yards district of the Town of Lake. In accordance with a solemn resolution adopted several days ago, he has set his face against giving out anything further for publication until the last figure is in, to the end that there may be no necessity for future corrections. The Lake district should be in to-day, when it will be possible to tell the exact population of Cook, Lake, and Du Page Counties.

SUNDAY'S TRIBUNE contained an item relative to the arrest of O. P. Keith, of this city, on a warrant issued in Richland County charging him with embezzlement. The facts in the case clearly prove that the aid of the Criminal Court was invoked to collect a debt,—an illegal practice which is becoming too common,—and that there was in reality no criminality whatever. It seems that Keith when in Olney had drawn on a person in Chicago. A friend indorsed it, thus enabling Keith to realize. The draft came back protested but not refused, the drawee promising to pay it in the course of a few days. The friend entered a criminal action. He received his money. Keith holds the receipt, and that is all there is of it.

ON every line in the West Division, except Randolph, the street-cars are run until 12 o'clock Sunday nights. Why this discrimination against residents who live on the line of and north of Randolph and Lake streets, seems a mystery. On Sunday nights the last Randolph street car leaves State street at 11:30 o'clock, of which fact not all West-Siders are aware. Last Sunday evening about thirty persons who wanted to go west on Randolph street at 11:40 were compelled to take the Madison line, and thus forced to go nearly a half-mile out of their way. There has been a good deal of complaint lately in regard to the manner in which cars on Randolph street are run, passengers west of Lincoln street being frequently obliged to make two or three changes before reaching Western avenue. Randolph street, too, is provided but with few open cars, and on hot days the closed coaches seem to come most frequently. The patrons of this line think they ought to be just as well treated as those of any other of the West Division Railway Company.

A NUMBER of insurance brokers gathered last evening in the large assembly-room of the Palmer House for the purpose of forming a board of insurance brokers. James Miller was selected to preside and A. W. Howe was elected Temporary Secretary. The idea seemed to be not one of antagonism to the insurance companies, but in behalf of their customers, and to bar out all outsiders not regular brokers from obtaining commission on insurance placed with agents or companies. On motion, Messrs. Harris, Van Avery, and Hunter were appointed a committee on a plan of permanent organization, to report at a future meeting. Those present signed the roll, after which the Secretary was instructed to obtain the names and addresses of all insurance brokers in the city and give them written notice of the next meeting. After some further talk, the meeting adjourned until a week from Friday evening next, at the same place.

CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Chicago Medical Society was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Dr. R. G. Bogue in the chair. Drs. C. W. Purdy and L. C. Waters were elected to membership. Dr. E. W. Jenks read a paper on "Atresia of the Genital Organs in the Passages of Women," illustrating his subject with accounts of seventeen peculiar cases which had come under his personal observation. Dr. S. V. Clevenger read a paper entitled "Recent Progress in Brain Studies," with blackboard sketches of experiments he has been conducting illustraing the evolution of the brain, as shown by experiments on brains of ground-hogs, rodents, and the invertebrates. Drs. H. A. Johnson, J. S. Knox, John Bartlett, J. Wickersham, and J. H. Hollister were appointed a Committee on Sanitary Relations, to coöperate with the city and State authorities in sanitary measures. Drs. Ingals, De Laskie Miller, and R. E. Starkweather were appointed to consider certain recommendations made in the annual report of the Secretary. The Society then adjourned until the first Monday in October.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE ordinance for a viaduct at the foot of Randolph street is a law to-day.

THE Health Officers condemned 10,300 pounds of diseased meat last week and abated 374 nuisances.

EX-ALD. JONAS and Ald. Cullerton have formed a co-partnership and started a wholesale and retail liquor establishment.

THE Treasurer yesterday received $1,593 from the Water Department, $1,734 from the Collector, and $38 from the Controller.

THE Controller announces his readiness to issue warrants for saloon-license rebates for last year, which will be accepted by the City Collector as so much cash in taking out a license this year.

JAMES BATTLE, of Detroit, and Joseph Bunker, of Cincinnati, Chief Engineers of the Fire Department of their respective cities, were in the city yesterday. The former was looking for horses, and the latter was having a good time.

THE Health Commissioner has contracted for about 500 tons of lime, which he proposes to use to disinfect the ditches of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Fourteenth Wards. The work of disinfecting will be commenced in a few days. Over 700 tons were used last year with the best ot results.

THE Mayor was in receipt of a postal-card yesterday stating that the saloonkeepers and "dago" owners of State street had held a meeting and adopted resolutions asking him to let up on them in the enforcement of his recent order until it had been demonstrated by Tanner whether or not a person could continue to exist on ice-water. The new order makes business dull, evidently.

THAT OLD ANTI-MUSIC ORDER.

Some months ago the Mayor caused an order to be issued, through the Police Department, looking to the enforcement of the 12 o'clock ordinance, and coupled with it was an order prohibiting music in beer gardens or halls after 10:30 o'clock, except upon the petition of the neighbors. It ought not to have been necessary to have called attention to the 12 o'clock ordinance as affecting the saloons, but it was, it appears; but since no more attention seems to have been paid to the order than had been to the ordinance, no harm has been done. Especially does the order against beer-hall music after 10:30 o'clock seem to have proved a dead-letter of late, and to this fact more than anything else, it is said, State street owes the name and reputation it has earned the past few months, and which is now being tried to outlive. The Mayor's attention has more than once been directed to the fact that neither the ordinance nor the order was being respected, but in the last few days the complaint has been made specifically against what are known as the Lincoln Pavilion, and Miller's Garden, on North Clark street, both of which are charged with keeping open until 1 o'clock, or later, and with annoying the neighborhood with rival bands of music at all hours. The first complaint came Saturday from persons living on Dearborn avenue, and yesterday a further complaint came from La Salle street, but the only satisfaction any one has gotten so far is to be assured that the Police Department have it in their power to remedy the evil. The Mayor, has, however, called Capt. Hathaway's attention to the complaints, and if they are found to be well founded the 10:30 order will be made to apply to these places. He says that all places where it does not apply, or seem to apply, have been given permission to keep up their music after 10:30 on the petition of those living in the vicinity. He has no objection to music, and has no desire to prohibit it at any time, but where the neighbors declare it a nuisance he must forbid it, and insist upon the enforcement of the order. Something will most likely be done in the matter to-day.

TENEMENT-HOUSE REPORTS.

The Tenement-House Inspectors were heard from further yesterday.

Dr. Pine reported Nos. 96 and 98 Ann street as being occupied by eight families, and in a very filthy condition, the privy having overflowed. One person was sick from the poisoned atmosphere. Norton's Block, Lake street, between May and Ann, was also reported as filthy and needing attention, and a butcher at No. 337 West Randolph street was reported as throwing garbage and decayed meat in his back-yard and creating a nuisance.

Dr. Mary H. Bowen reports the ditches along Flournoy street in a filthy condition, commencing at the corner of Ogden avenue and Robey street. Along Hubbard street she found a good condition of affairs from a sanitary standpoint.

BUILDING LOOMING UP.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to Mrs. Porter, to erect a two-story dwelling, corner of Clark street and Fullerton avenue, to cost $15,000; one to the Chicago Distilling Company, to erect a four-story distillery, 40x71 feet, corner of Elston avenue and Blackhawk street, to cost $35,000; one to Mrs. Smalley, to erect a two-story dwelling, 1417 Prairie avenue, to cost $5,000; one to J. Kruszinski, to erect a two-story dwelling, Cleaver, near Blackhawk street, to cost $1,500; one to W. H. Keough, to erect a three-story store and dwelling, No. 1434 Wabash avenue, to cost $6,000; one to the Evangelical Lutheran Zion Congregation, to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 58 Nineteenth street, to cost $3,000; and one to Jacob Zies, to erect a two-story addition to No. 2622 Lowe avenue, to cost $1,000.

THE LARGEST WEEK OF THE YEAR.

The deaths in the city tor the week ending Saturday were 375, against 306 last week, and 274 for the corresponding week of last year. The principal causes of death were: Cholera infantum, 80; convulsions, 36; sunstroke and diphtheria, 19 each; consumption, 17; inanition and meningitis, 14 each; diarrhea, 12; enteritis, 10; scarlet-fever, 8; dysentery, 4; and small-pox, 2. Of the entire number, 254 were under 5 years of age, 169 under 1 year, and fifty-six under 2 years. The deaths by wards were: First Ward, 4; Second, 11; Third, 6; Fourth, 11; Fifth, 33; Sixth, 35; Seventh, 22; Eighth, 25; Ninth, 10; Tenth, 12; Eleventh, 10; Twelfth, 7; Thirteenth, 4; Fourteenth, 52; Fifteenth, 19; Sixteenth, 24; Seventeenth, 28; and Eighteenth, 11. By days the deaths were: Sunday, 52; Monday, 67; Tuesday, 88; Wednesday, 43; Thursday, 45; Friday, 32; and Saturday, 31.

AFTER THE BUMBOATS AGAIN.

Ald. Wickersham called at the rookery yesterday and gave the Law and Police Departments a much needed stirring up. His mission was to see if something could not be done to do away with the bumboat nuisance at the North Pier, and he made out such a strong case that it was agreed that an officer should be kept on the pier day and night, and that he should summarily arrest any one caught selling beer or liquor, and keep the thing up until the bumboats were either driven away, sunk, or burned up. This was the advice given by the Law Department to Superintendent O'Donnell, and he says that he will act upon it at once, and promises that in a few day the pier will be in such shape that it can be made a respectable resort day or night. The Law Department also guarantees the prosecution of all parties who are arrested, and if they do not Ald. Wickersham says that he will be heard from again.

SOUTH WATER STREET FILTH.

Commissioners Waller and De Wolf are at loggerheads again, and this time it is as to whose duty it is to look after the removal of garbage. The question arises out of the filthy condition of South Water street, it appearing that the merchants doing business there have littered that thoroughfare with decayed vegetables, etc., which the contractor for cleaning the streets refuses to remove, on the ground that his contract does not cover the removal of such stuff. The matter has been laid before the Law Department, and pending the settling of the dispute it is not likely that anything in the way of cleaning the street will be done, notwithstanding it was given out some days ago that the merchants were to scrape up the filth and the city was to remove it. If the ordinance against throwing refuse matter in the streets was enforced the difficulty would be surmounted at once. A few arrests for violating the ordinances would, no doubt, have a salutary effect.

COUNTY-BUILDING.

THERE were twenty marriage-licenses issued yesterday.

THE case of Mrs. Butler, who is charged with maltreating her aged mother, Mrs. Phillips, will probably come up in the County Court at an early day.

THE majority of the officials around the County-Building attended the funeral of the late David Runnion, Bailiff of the Criminal Court, yesterday afternoon.

THE case of Herman Limberg, charged with killing a man named McGeary in a South Halsted-street saloon, will come up before the Grand Jury to-day.

THE case of Hultgren, charged with the murder of the Swede, Johannson, will probably come before the Grand Jury Wednesday. Judge Rogers in his charge indirectly referred to this case, saying that some very important cases, based on circumstantial evidence, were to come up.

A NUMBER of leading French citizens called on State's-Attorney Mills yesterday and urged him to bring the cases of the South Chicago roughs who attempted to break up the French picnic Sunday before the Grand Jury. It is understood that Mr. Mills agreed to bring the cases up Wednesday afternoon.

THE Grand Jury for the July term of the Criminal Court was sworn in yesterday morning with J. H. Clough as foreman. Through some omission of the County Board it was drawn by Sheriff Hoffmann. Judge Rogers delivered a somewhat lengthy charge, cautioning the jury to beware of what are termed "collection cases," and also charged them to return no bills unless they were warranted to do so by the evidence. Judge Rogers also spoke of the growing practice of the Justices of the Peace in committing very small boys to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. He thought they could finish up their business by the middle of next week. As there were no cases ready, the Judge having dismissed court on account of Mr. Runnion's funeral, the jury adjourned. The following is a list of the jurors: William Rooney, Anton Temple, Henry T. Prentice, Hiram J. McChesney, Calvin Chamberlin, James Johnson, I. N. W. Sherman, John Farren, F. W. Heath, Truman W. Steele, John Feldekamp, Thomas Matthews, John H. Clough, Samuel Glickauff, F. Madlener, Joseph Roelle, Sr., William P. Gray, William Erby, Matt Benner, Frank Cunningham, Sanford Rankin, and Herman J. Korff.

FEDERAL NOTES.

FIVE thousand dollars in gold "shiners" were paid out yesterday by the Sub-Treasury.

THE Sub-Treasury redeemed $10,000 in silver yesterday and paid out $3,000.

THE internal-revenue receipts yesterday were $27,800, of which $21,994 was for tax-paid spirits, $3,867 for tobacco and cigars, and $1,572 for beer.

ONE of United States Marshal Hildrup's deputies seized the propeller Idaho yesterday, or rather when last heard from was on his way to seize her, in satisfaction of the claim of an indignant seaman who had libeled her for $2.50 worth of wages.

ACCORDING to a circular from Commissioner Raum, received yesterday, the penal sum for warehousing bonds, given for the storage of grape brandy in special bonded warehouses, may be, as in cases of distilled spirits deposited in distillery warehouses, any sum not less than the amount of the tax. As to the transportation bonds, however, where the brandy is not in the custody of Government officers, the penal sum will be, as heretofore, double the amount of the tax.

THE following is a list of the dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Fowler Bros., 2,010 sacks salt; H. H. Hayden, 1,000 sacks salt; B. P. & C. E. Baker, 491 sacks salt; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 200 sacks salt; Hitchcock & Foster, 8,000 railroad ties; Lawrence & Martin, 68 packages wine; G. A. De Wilde & Co., 12 packages wine; Chapin & Gore, 92 barrels ale and porter; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 1,912 boxes tin-plate; C. O. Perrine, 79 barrels maple sugar; Elgin National Watch Company, 2 cases watch materials; G. F. Schmidt & Bro., 8 cases baskets; Fuller & Fuller, 29 cases drugs; Cook & Short, 1 case saddlery; H. Sears & Co., 2 cases guns; Loewenthal, Kaufman & Co., 6 cases smokers' articles; Schrader & Ellery, 84 rolls paper; William Blair & Co., 1 case hardware; Langfeld & Heidelberger, 3 cases morocco goods; E. E. Eaton, 1 case guns; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 2 cases books; J. W. Truby, 4 cases musical instruments; Field, Leiter & Co., 55 cases dry goods; F. & E. Jaeger & Co., 50 packages earthenware; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 5 cases dry goods; F. W. Hayne & Co., 20 casks gin. Collections, $7,435.92.

WEST SIDE PARKS.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The West Chicago Park Commissioners met in regular session yesterday afternoon. Present: Messrs. Wilcox, McCrea, Woodard, and Wilken, Mr. Wilcox presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

A communication from Mr. Hans Balatka, offering the services of himself and his band for the purpose of giving concerts at the West Side parks, was referred to Mr. Woodard.

Mr. Thomas Gillen presented a claim for damages, alleging that on July 13 his horse strayed into Douglas Park and came to his death through drinking poisonous water therein. This was certified to by two veterinary surgeons. Laid upon the table.

Mr. J. W. Farlin, owner of a voucher issued by the Board to Harriet Farlin for $451.74, for money advanced for subgrading part of Humbold boulevard, prayed that the Board signify a day upon which that voucher would be paid. It bears date March 8, 1872. Referred to the President for action.

W. H. Aldrich, President of the Central Park Driving Association, wrote to say that if the Board insisted upon his Association paying a water-tax he would lay the matter before the Board of Directors for action.

Mr. Wilcox said that the water used by the Association amounted to at least $10 a month, and he thought it just that the tax should be paid. The communication was referred to the President.

Mr. McCrea offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Board the work of furnishing stone for the substrata of the Central and Douglas Parks and boulevards is unreasonably delayed, and that we hereby notify the contractor, Henry Rice, Esq., that we will hold him responsible for damage if it is not completed by the time and in the manner contracted for, and that the Secretary be instructed to notify him.

Messrs. Wilken and Woodard were appointed to confer with the West Division Railway, that police officers may ride upon their cars free.

A resolution providing for a tax of two and a half mills on taxable property in West Chicago, to improve and maintain the parks and boulevards, as provided by law, was passed, the Supervisor, Assessor, and Clerk of West Chicago to be immediately notified.

Mr. James R. Davy requested the Commissioners to let him try the method of preparing roadbeds which is successfully used in England. The clay of the roadbed is to be dug up and burned upon the road—making a solid brick foundation. The cost is 30 cents a square yard. Mr. Davy wished to try the experiment on 100 yards of road. The road running west from Douglas Park is of suitable clay for this purpose. The cost there would be $1.25 per lineal foot. Mr. Davy claimed that a road prepared by this process neither crumbled nor cracked under any conditions, and was preferred in England to either stone or macadam. The matter was referred to the Improvement Committee, with power to act.

After some discussion over the salary of the Clerk, on which action was laid over, the Board adjourned.

LAKE-STREET RAILROAD.

TWO RIVAL COMPANIES WANT TO SECURE IT.

An adjourned meeting of property-owners and others in favor of a street-railroad on West Lake street was held yesterday afternoon at No. 329 West Lake street in a little room about twelve feet square into which were packed about thirty people. Ex-Ald. Throop presided.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting submitted a report through Mr. E. M. Haines. The report stated that the Committee had found but one solution of the difficulty. The West Division Company desired to extend their tracks to the eastern terminus of the street, but hitherto had been unable to secure the required permission of the Council. The ordinance granting a right of way to the Metropolitan Company having been declared invalid by Judge Barnum, and a prohibitory injunction having been granted, there was now no objection to the West Division Company taking possession of the street. Travel facilities have been urgently demanded by the residents. The consent of the Council has hitherto been regarded solely as a favor to the Company, whereas now it should be demanded by the citizens in their own behalf. The Committee recommended that the citizens unite in petitioning the Council to grant the right of way to the West Division Company. Included in the report was a letter from the President of the West Division Company, stating that the Company would extend their track from Union Park east on West Lake street and across the bridge to a point 150 feet west of Michigan avenue as soon as the Council granted the necessary permission. The Committee further recommended the appointment of a committee of seven to secure signatures and present the matter to the Council. A draft of an ordinance was submitted which grants the necessary right of way to the West Division Railroad Company, provided they shall accept the street within ten days of the passage of the ordinance, and agree to finish the work within sixty days.

Mr. D. R. Hough, the President of the Metropolitan Company, presented the claims of that corporation. He claimed that the meeting had been called by the West Division Company to give them an excuse for going before the Council. He went over the history of the rival corporations with the legal proceedings, and claimed that his corporation would have finished the work long ago were it not for the opposition of the other company. He claimed that the Metropolitan Company had secured signatures representing a majority of the frontage.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hough's remarks he and Mr. Haines devoted themselves to a personal quarrel, Hough claiming that Haines was the "hireling" of the West Side Company, and Haines likening Hough to a burglar trying to steal other people's property. Hough made a delicate allusion to the Fidelity Bank, and Haines replied that Hough "hadn't a dollar in the world." Those present took sides, and for a few minutes there was every prospect of a free fight, and a vast deal of feeling was displayed. When the row had somewhat subsided, Mr. Hough proposed to amend the report by substituting the Metropolitan Railroad Company for the West Division Railroad Company.

A division was called for, and the Chairman told all those who were opposed to the report to step outside so that he could count those who remained.

By a call of hands the amendment was lost by a vote of 19 to 11.

Messrs. T. Carbine, E. M. Haines, Frank Grundeis, N. S. Peck, Enos Ayres, L. G. Fairbanks, and E. F. Gale were appointed a committee to present the matter to the Council.

The meeting then adjourned to the sidewalk, where the whole matter was fought over again in the rain.

THE MILITIA.

THE SIXTH BATTALION GOES TO GENEVA LAKE.

Following the example of the First Regiment, who are now encamped at Oconomowoc, Wis., for a brief stay, the Sixth Battalion, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Thompson commanding, left this city yesterday morning by the Chicago & Northwestern for Lake Geneva, another Wisconsin summer rosort, where the annual encampment takes place. As they marched through the streets the battalion—consisting of nearly 300 men—looked very well, and bore themselves like soldiers. Owing to some delay in receiving their costumes the Higland company, which has been recently organized, did not appear in kilt and philibeg, which occasioned much disappointment to the members and those who were anxious to see them. A large number of friends of the battalion accompanied it on the special train to Geneva Lake, and some of them will remain during the encampment. The site selected for the encampment is Kaye's Park, and will be known as Camp Fairbank. Visitors will be received and entertained next Saturday, which will be field day. A military band of twenty pieces accompanied the battalion, commanded by Drum-Major Putman and led by D. S. McCosh. Monday next the battalion will break camp and return to the city.

The companies were commanded as follows: A, Capt. H. G. Purinton; B, First-Lieut. J. G. Reid; C, Capt. J. L. Whelan; D, First-Lieut. O. M. Smith; E, Capt. Robert Vierling; F, Capt. A. Rohm; G, First-Lieut. John T. Raffen, Battery D, Lieut. Bailey.

ASHES TO ASHES.

DAVID RUNNION.

The funeral of the late David Runnion took place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 3018 Wabash avenue, and its simplicity made it very impressive. The remains were laid out so that friends could view the face of the dead in the back parlor. They were incased in a rich black cloth-covered casket, with silver and ebony handles. At the head was a pillow of tuberoses and white flowers, with the word in immortelles "Dada," and at the foot lay a floral scythe and sheaf of garnered wheat. These were all the floral offerings, and they told their own story. The grandchildren called him "Dada" in life, and the floral pillow was their affectionate and tender love offering. In life "Uncle David" enjoyed the friendship of all with whom he came in contact. With always a pleasant and kind word for everybody, his hand and heart were ever open to the needy and oppressed. The face in the coffin looked calm. It was not unlike that of the fatigued traveler who had simply laid down to rest by the wayside. The deceased was opposed to all ostentatious display, and especially at funerals, and at his request and that of the family there were no floral offerings sent in by outside friends. A crayon portrait of the deceased was entwined with a wreath of smilax and tuberoses, done by the tender and loving hands of his family. The house was inadequate to hold the numerous friends of the deceased, many of whom merely passed through to take a last, lingering look at all that was mortal of their venerable friend. The confrères of the deceased in the Sheriff's office attended in a body, headed by Sheriff Hoffmann and his Chief Deputy, James T. Healy. Each wore crape upon the left arm. The Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke conducted the services according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the singing was done by a quartet composed of Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Johnson, and Messrs. Sprague and Otis.

At the conclusion of the anthem, taken from the twenty-ninth and fortieth Psalms, the quartet sang that most touching of hymns commencing, "One sweetly solemn thought." The Rev. Dr. Locke then read the lesson from the fifteenth chapter of St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians. The quartet sang "I cannot always trace the way," after which Dr. Locke offered up prayer, and at its conclusion announced that the remainder of the services would take place at the grave, and that only the members of the family and the pall-bearers would accompany the remains to their last resting place. Those who desired were then given a chance to look upon the face of the deceased before the remains were placed in the hearse, while the quartet sang, "Abide with Me."

Among those of our older citizens present were Jerome Beecher, C. J. Adams, T. Doty, A. D. Lamb, George Treadway, Sam Turner, R. S. Tuthill, ex-Judge Williams, Judge Robert Wilson, J. K. C. Forrest, Charles Cameron, S. B. Cobb, M. Loomis, Coroner Mann, John Stephens, Clinton Briggs, Charles A. Gaubert, Emil Hoechster, John Garrick, Charles Kern, J. H. McVicker, Luther Laflin Mills, Thomas Currier, Dr. Osgood, Archie McAllister, Bernard Callaghan, Charles Potter, Charles F. Foerster, William F. Swissler, Alvin Hulbert, B. H. Seligman, Joseph Dixon, B. T. Walshe. The pall-bearers were J. H. McVicker, Alfred Cowles, Charles Kern, John Hoffmann, D. A. Jones, and H. B. Bryant.

Yesterday forenoon the employés of the Sheriff's office met in the Criminal Court room to take suitable action in regard to the death of David Runnion. There was a very full attendance, and Sheriff John Hoffmann was requested to preside. The deepest feeling of sorrow was expressed at the loss of one who was a friend to all. His venerable gray hair and beard were a feature in the Criminal Court for the past four years, and many a poor, helpless, and friendless prisoner has reason to remember the goodness of heart of the late David Runnion. Eulogies were passed upon the life and character of the deceased, and his kindly qualities of head and heart touchingly alluded to. No man was ever more beloved by his associates than Mr. Runnion. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All-Wise Providence to remove from among us our venerable associate and beloved companion, David Runnion; and,

WHEREAS, In the death of David Runnion, a man of sterling integrity and honorable character, of kindly nature and perfect manliness, the Sheriff's staff has lost a true and worthy representative, and the community at large a faithful and zealous servant; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby extend our heartfelt sympathies to the relatives of the deceased, and keenly participate in the sorrow of those who have been so suddenly bereft of one whose loss to them is irreparable, and which is deeply felt by all with whom he was associated. And we trust that He who rules and provides for all will comfort them in this trying dispensation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the press of the city and a copy be presented to the relatives of the deceased.

Judge Rogers requested that the resolutions be spread upon the records of the Criminal Court, and a motion to that effect will be made in court this morning by State's-Attorney Mills. In respect to the memory of the deceased the Criminal Court was closed yesterday.

ISAAC ATKINSON.

The funeral of Isaac Atkinson, of the firm of Davis, Atkinson & Co., packers, took place yesterday at 3 o'clock. The services were held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at which the Rev. Charles S. Lester presided. He made no remarks, preached no sermon, but the solemn service of the Church told of a time in which the good would rise. Stormy as was the day, the church was filled to overflowing. Over 600 persons were within its walls, a large number standing in the aisles, while the steps and churchyard were filled with the friends of the family.

The church chancel was a literal bed of flowers, it being filled with the choicest designs of the florist's art. At the conclusion of the service the body, in its black velvet casket, was taken to the walk in front of the church with face exposed, where the employés and friends took their last look. The funeral procession, the largest ever seen in Hyde Park, was then formed, and with solemn step proceeded to Oakwoods Cemetery, where a short prayer was said, and the remains committed to mother earth.

During the service in the church the weight of the audience was so great as to cause the floor to settle for a few inches. Luckily the noise was heard only by a few, who at once arose and quietly left. At the close of the service the Rector so announced the method of retiring as to prevent any knowledge of the trouble. The church has been undergoing repairs during the past week on the sides by putting in new joists. The centre was regarded perfectly safe, but by the time that this is read the church will have still more braces under it.

The following resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Atkinson were offered on the Board of Trade yesterday by Robert Warren and George Stewart, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This Board has learned of the sudden and melancholy death of our highly-esteemed fellow-member, Mr. Isaac Atkinson, therefore, as expressive of our sense of grief occasioned by this sad event, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Board of Trade of Chicago sorrowfully record their high appreciation of the character of the deceased, not only as a business associate, but also in the social walks of life. As an active business man, for years intimately connected with the development of one of the leading enterprises of our city, none occupied a higher standing as an honorable and conservative merchant than he. As an employer of large bodies of men, he was in an eminent degree a model, kindly appreciative of the true relation between labor and capital, and enjoying to an unusual extent the confidence and esteem of those whose services he had occasion to employ. As a friend, always genial and kind. We mourn his sudden demise as that of a brother. Death seldom claims one more beloved and valued than he.

Resolved, That to his bereaved widow and family we tender our deepest sympathy in this mournful and unexpected visitation: while no words of ours may assuage their overwhelming grief, we may be permitted to suggest that in the great hereafter the dealings of an overruling Providence will doubtless appear to have been based on a wisdom that we are not wholly incapable of appreciating.

Resolved, That this expression be entered upon the records of this Association, and a copy be communicated to the family of the deceased.

ANN M'NICHOLAS.

The death of an old and respected resident of this city, in the person of Mrs. Ann McNicholas, occurred late Sunday evening at the residence of her son, Mr. John H. McNicholas, No. 899 Fulton street. She was born in Ireland in the year 1803, making her 77 years of age. The good old lady enjoyed perfect health up to a few days before her decease. She was the mother of Mr. Patrick McNicholas, John H. McNicholas, and the late Stephen McNicholas; also Mrs. James Holmes and Mrs. Michael McNichols. She had a multitude of friends in and about Chicago, who will be pained to learn of her death. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning, from the residence of Mr. John H. McNicholas, No. 899 Fulton street, to St. Columbkill's Church, and from there to the Northwestern depot, thence by cars to Calvary.

TANNER.

How the New York Fasting Man Is Getting Along—His Twenty-second Day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Dr. Tanner completed the twenty-first day of his enforced abstinence from food at 12:30 to-day. He is more cheerful and stronger than he was yesterday. Last night, one of the doctors says, he was in a very weak condition. His full weight was 135 pounds this morning, a gain of half a pound since yesterday. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the Doctor was awake and sitting on the side of his cot, chatting with his watchers and visitors. He said that too many people talked with him, and that he should not hereafter allow so many to address him. He takes his regular rations of water at about the same hours each day. But little difference could be seen in his appearance to-day. When a party of ladies called at the hall this morning one of them offered the faster her hand, which he very ungallantly refused, with the remark that "It was Eve that raised the devil with Adam," which created a general laugh. Among the gentlemen present there were about twelve persons called in the course of the day, including several medical gentlemen. At 5 o'clock this morning the Doctor leaped from his cot with great alacrity and jumped into his carriage without assistance, and, accompanied by his watchers, took his usual drive. He was very much pleased with the scenery, and the drive seemed to make him feel unusually lively and talkative. At One Hundred and Fifth street the inevitable demijohn was filled with pure spring water, which was more palatable to the Doctor than any he had taken. The party returned at 7 o'clock, when the Doctor was weighed, tipping the scales at 135. He then retired to his gallery cot. During the morning the Doctor slept most of the time, covered with a white blanket. He did not make his appearance on the main floor of the hall. The mail continues to come in at the rate of about thirty letters and postal cards by each delivery, and the number received is gradually increasing.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Dr. Tanner still perseveres in his fast, and is neither losing nor gaining flesh. He took a drive at 6 p. m., from which he returned seemingly restless. He returned to Clarendon Hall at 8 p. m. and rested on his cot until 10, when he went to the main hall and was weighed. His weight was 134 pounds, pulse 72, temperature 99, and respiration 15.

SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., July 19.—A meeting of the Vice-Presidents of the Macon County Soldiers' Reunion Association was held at the Court-House, in this city, on the afternoon of the 17th inst., when preliminary arrangements were made for the great soldiers' reunion to be held at the Fair Grounds near this city on Oct. 6 and 7, in connection with the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Gen. Grant's old regiment. An executive committee composed of the Hon. W. B. Chambers, Mayor H. W. Waggoner, and Charles H. Fuller was appointed, and the latter gentleman was ordered to have posters printed and distributed. Col. D. J. Block was chosen to muster a battalion of cavalry, and a finance committee was appointed. Gen. Grant has recently positively stated that he would be present at this reunion to shake hands with and address his old command, and it is confidently expected that there will be no less than 50,000 strangers on the grounds during the 6th and 7th. All the prominent soldiers and distinguished gentlemen in the country have received invitations to be present.

INFRINGEMENT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—In the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of Michigan, to-day, A. Searls, of Newark, N. J., obtained from Judge Brown a preliminary injunction against Worden Bros., of Ypsilanti, Mich., forbidding the manufacture or sale of whip sockets, in which they have been engaged for several years. Similar injunctions have been heretofore obtained of Judges Wheeler, of Vermont, and Blatchford and Wallace, of the New York District Courts, against dealers in these goods, but the present injunction is designed to prevent the further manufacture on the ground of the infringement of a prior patent.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.

Manufactured solely by Henri Nestle, Vevey, Switzerland. Contains only milk, wheaten bread-crust, and sugar, and requires only water to prepare it for use. Recommended by all family physicians as a certain preventive of cholera infantum and summer complaints. Pamphlets with full particulars sent to any address. Kept by druggists and grocers.

THOMAS LEEMING & Co., Montreal, Canada.

Papilion cures ulcerated sore throat by gargling.

LAKE BLUFF.

The Sylvan Worshipers Sighing for Overcoats and Grate-Fires.

An Unabated Interest Manifested in Sabbath-School Matters.

Lectures on Abraham Lincoln, China, and Biblical Topics.

During such a heated term as marked the inauguration of the Lake Bluff Sunday-School Assembly, when the average thermometer showed a propensity to ignore all respect for the comfort of people living in crowded cities, when life is rendered a positive infliction by the scorching rays of a midsummer sun, everybody and his family are possessed with a desire to fly to some place where cool breezes prevail and an average degree of comfort can be attained. Many persons, therefore, attired in gauzy summer clothing rushed off to Lake Bluff,—came down like locusts upon the small but expectant community in the woods and made glad the hearts of the reverend gentlemen under whose management the Assembly had been instituted. For about twenty-four hours the weather was perfection itself, and life was made passably endurable. But just as the visitors were congratulating themselves upon their agreeable surroundings, a change took place which shriveled up their enthusiastic ideas of country comfort. The wind blew and the rain descended and beat upon their devoted heads, and the atmosphere, on Sunday especially, was such that the seclusion of home and the cheery light and warmth of a grate fire would have been gladly welcomed. The interest in the exercises has not abated, however, and the program for this week has been arranged with a view of attracting still larger crowds, and this result cannot but follow the intelligent management and thorough administrative ability which has thus far been noticeable. The Rev. John Williamson and the Rev. A. W. Patten have achieved just commendation for their efforts to make the Assembly a perfect success, and will undoubtedly during the coming week add materially to their well-earned reputations.

Counting the officers and teachers engaged in the Sunday-school services on Sabbath afternoon, there were present by actual count 504 persons, young and old, 391 of whom were for the time engaged in Bible-class studies. The following gentlemen, many of whom are prominently engaged in Sunday-school work, took charge of the interesting exercises:

Superintendent, O. H. Horton; Assistants, D. W. Potter, E. C. Fisher, L. Sheppard, and C. F. Morrell; Secretary, H. S. Vail; Assistant Secretary, P. F. Chase; Teachers, P. J. Layne, J. M. Latinear, S. S. Sheppard, D. Ware, Edmund Burke, the Rev. A. J. Jutkins, Mrs. M. L. Frisbie, Mrs. H. S. Vail, George Fellows, H. C. Wood, M. D. Gillett, and S. D. Willard.

The threadbare subject of the water-supply was again referred to yesterday, by Mr. Horton, President of the Association. That gentleman stated if nothing untoward occurred lake water would be distributed through the grounds to-morrow. If the prediction prove true, a source of great annoyance will be removed. Yesterday the main well on the grounds refused to yield one drop of aqua pura, and it became necessary to haul water from a distance to satisfy the thirsty crowds.

YESTERDAY'S SERVICES

opened at the usual hour with a children's meeting, so-called, at which the youngsters were conspicuous by their absence. At 8:30 Prof. H. F. Fisk led the conversation on the "Value, Scope, and Best Method of Conducting Teachers' Meetings." At 10 o'clock the Rev. A. J. Jutkins, D. D., led the discussion of the Bible topic, under the head of "The Bible versus the Supreme Standards of Other Religions." The learned gentleman drew many comparisons between the inspired Book and the writers of idolatrous works upon which are founded the religious beliefs of heathen and semi-barbarous people. His deduction was that the Bible presented to the world a code of morals unequaled by the combined writings of all other writers upon religious subjects.

At 10 o'clock Mrs. J. F. Willing read a very able paper in the conversation series. The lady took as her subject, "Retaining the Older Pupils in the Sunday-School," and said our older scholars must be kept in the Sabbath-school,—first, for their own good; secondly, for the good of the Church; and thirdly, because it is necessary to the very genius of the Sabbath-school as a Divinely-appointed institution for the salvation of souls. Young people regard it brave to challenge established authority, just as in the backwoods it is taken as a mark of courage for the big boys to thrash the teacher. These doubts are ingeniously stated, and when once they have taken possession of the mind they cannot be dislodged except by liberal study. The Sabbath-school is the

RECRUITING-FIELD OF THE CHURCH.

Here it is where it finds its best disciplined and equipped soldiers. Some of the worst enemies of the Church are those who use the principles of Christianity, its charities, the skill acquired in its primary schools, to undermine and destroy its life. None are too old to need Bible study. Skeptics are attacking the Church as never before, and, as an offset, God's people are studying it as never before. The most successful soul-winners are they who carry the Bible, not only in the hand, but in the head, and whose hearts are full of Scriptural truths. In this day many underrate the dignity of religious instruction. They look upon the Sunday-school as a place where the children are kept out of mischief for an hour or two, but the idea of acquiring Christian knowledge is not considered. Bible truth is coming to be known, not as soft, light food, fit only for infants, but as solid, strong, and full of force given by inspiration. The speaker conceded that the machinery of the schools might possibly be improved, but insisted that in the abstract they were demanded and should be universally sustained. The paper concluded as follows:

"The more intellectual and skilled teachers become the more lasting will be their efforts upon the minds of the younger scholars. Then may we hope for a Church thoroughly furnished for God's service."

The program of the morning closed by a lecture on "Abraham Lincoln," by Gen. D. E. Clapp, of Yates City, Ia. Following so closely the lecture of Leonard Swett upon the same subject, it was in the minds of many very questionable if anything new could be elicited from a second review of the life and career of the martyred President. Eulogium of Lincoln's life has interested many audiences, and been the theme upon which many lecturers have glowingly and eloquently discoursed, but it can truly be said of yesterday's production that it fairly ranks among the very best upon the subject. Gen. Clapp was exceedingly graphic in all his descriptions, and he portrayed the checkered and eventful career of Lincoln in language so well chosen that, coupled with oratorical ability of more than average excellence, he was listened to with marked attention throughout the lecture, and heartily applauded and congratulated at its conclusion.

THE AFTERNOON EXERCISES

commenced with a dissertation on the Bible topic: "How Do We Know the Bible Is the Word of God?" by B. F. Jacobs. In proof of the proposition that the Bible was the Word of God, the speaker quoted the antiquity of the sixty-six books of which it is composed, the translation of the various books showing the careful preparation of the work, including as the final or seventh state of its preparation the revision now in progress. Another indication of its Divine origin was the preservation through ages of the precious doctrines taught therein, it having been the first book ever printed. The fact that the people who lived when the Bible was written accepted and approved it was conclusive evidence of its inspiration. The speaker dwelt upon the internal evidence and the unity and harmony of the Book, illustrating his position by the fact that the first Book of Genesis and the last Book of Revelation fitted together as though they were one and the same book. The diversity of the Bible was shown in the majestic simplicity of the various subjects of which it treated, where characters are depicted whose attributes, especially those of Jesus Christ, were beyond the conception of men not inspired. Personal evidence of the fact that the Bible was the Word of God, the speaker thought was proved in the fact that in the Book to us is God revealed, and He is revealed nowhere else. The Bible being the complement of the soul meets all bodily wants, and comforts and cheers despondent humanity, under any and all circumstances. Personal experience which is often set aside, to the mind of the speaker was often the truest evidence of God's power and influence. Its comforting effects in sickness and death were additional evidences of its Divine origin, and, said the speaker in conclusion, there is no other book in existence that could be implicitly relied upon in times of need.

LECTURE ON CHINA.

Following Mr. Jacobs' paper Prof. M. W. Harrington, of Ann Arbor University, delivered a lecture on "A Year in the Capital of China."

The Chinese idea of Peking was, that it was the centre of all that is glorious and sublime. China, the greatest Empire in the world, possessed the poorest facilities for getting about, and the most comfortable manner of travel was by the Tartar cart. The Yankee traveler being in a chronic state of "hurry," this mode of transportation is chosen in reaching Peking from Hong-Kong, in preference to a trip by the narrow canal, which takes the greater part of five days to accomplish. In years gone by, the Tartars were the principal inhabitants of the city, but of late years the population had changed, until the Chinese had monopolized the wealthier portion of the city, and had outnumbered their predecessors. There was within the walls of the city a quadruple city, and inside of the interior wall, in the very centre of the town, is situated the palace of the Royal family. Into this sacred place no person of foreign birth is allowed to enter. Between the Imperial palace and the garden a foreigner is not permitted to pass, and the speaker described a venturesome trip which he made through this section, much to the consternation of the natives. He referred to the beauty of Chinese bridges, and wished that such style of architecture could be adopted in America, describing them as picturesque in the extreme. Notwithstanding all these marks of beauty, there were scenes of desolation and neglect which rendered doubtful to the traveler the fact that he was in the Imperial city of China. He graphically described the utter lack of creature comforts among the lower classes, and stated that he had seen men dying in the streets of famine-fever, without the slightest attention being paid them. The lecturer said he wished he could describe the activity which prevails in Chinese cities. Continual processions of wagons and rushing crowds of people. Everything in the way of trade was carried on out of doors, and it was worth one's life to push his way at times through the masses of struggling people. A Chinese barber could indeed be called an artist. He was called upon not only to shave the face, but also to scrape the head proper, and was also sought out for other purposes of personal decoration and cleanliness which his American brethren were not accustomed to. The speaker then described the noisy efforts of the Chinese auctioneer in disposing of his wares, and the peculiar manner in which people arranged their loads in going to and from market. A Chinese farmer hitches anything that comes handy to his market wagon. A team composed of an ox and a horse, with a wise little donkey on the lead, will guide themselves through the circuitous streets in safety, and beyond an occasional exhibition of mulish obstinacy upon the part of the donkey, the farmer is safe in allowing the pilot to have his way.

The speaker then described his walks about the city, dwelling upon the peculiar sights which he beheld, and told of a curtain attached to Chinese carts which is a sign to all that their owner has a foreigner on board. Once in extending charity to a beggar the speaker dropped a liberal contribution into his hand, and the news spread like a contagion, that a rich foreigner had arrived in the vicinity. Beggars came like locusts and literally swarmed down upon him, until it became necessary to literally cut stick and run.

He then described the Temple of Heaven, which he said represented the peculiar religion of the Chinese. Foreigners are not allowed to enter its sacred gates, but the speaker found that money would effect an entrance if judiciously expended, although the inside gates were inaccessible. The visitor could, however, secure a look at the Temple from the top of the inner wall. The Chinese priests are peculiarly dressed, and in some of these houses of worship number 3,000 or 4,000. He described the dress of the priests, and said that the music chanted in these places was the best heard in China.

He then gave a few minutes to an interesting description of a church in which the believers in Confucius worship. The ceremonies were not called a literal worship, but were intended by the Chinese simply as a mark of respect to their patron saint.

The Methodist mission-school in Peking, the speaker said, was located in a very respectable portion of the city, and he was surprised to see the extent of usefulness to which the school had grown. In closing, he stated that the foreign traveler when in need of assistance could always rely upon the missionaries, whose usefulness could not be overestimated, as the testimony of all who visit China would verify.

SHELTER NEEDED.

In the name of suffering humanity it is to be hoped that the Lake Bluff Association will during the present year erect a tight board shed, or something more substantial, to shelter their visitors in case of climatic changes, such as have prevailed during the past three days. To sit upon a hard board seat in an open tent upon such a day as yesterday, when winter wrappings were at a premium and not to be had at any price, is enough to try the Christian fortitude of an Esquimau. This discomfort has been of yearly occurrence, and should be remedied at once. The program for to-day is as follows:

8:30—9:15, Children's meeting.

8:30—9:15, Conversation—A Teacher's Difficulties with His Class, and How to Remedy Them. C. W. Cordis.

10:00—11:00, Bible Topic—What Do We Mean by the Inspiration of the Bible?—Proofs and Theories. The Rev. A. Gurney, D. D.

11:00—12:00, Lecture—The Age of the World and of Man. Prof. Edmund Andrews, M. D.

2:00—3:00, Atonement—The Relation of the Atonement to Personal Salvation. The Rev. T. R. Strobridge.

3:00—4:00, Lecture—Across the Continent—Newly told. Ex-Gov. Bross.

4:00—5:00, Conversation—How to Study and Teach a Lesson. S. A. Kean.

7:30, Service of Song and Worship.

8:00, Lecture—Solomon's Temple and Its Services, with full illustrations in oil paintings. Prof. D. Heagle.

NEW YORKERS' OCCUPATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 19.—New York City supports 3,969 grocery stores, 1,147 bakers in business for themselves, 1,993 brokers whose names are entered as being in business, 663 printers in business for themselves alone, 1,803 shoemakers now carrying on business, besides the journeymen; 1,332 merchant tailoring establishments, besides 723 clothing establishments; 3,323 dealers in wines and liquors, besides the lager-beer saloons; 3,427 lawyers who have registered, and it is supposed half as many more not reported; 3,240 lager-beer saloons registered.

NEW WHEAT.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 19.—The first lot of new wheat sold in this county at 70 cents. It was the Mediterranean variety, plump, and No. 1.

"Hair Revivum" restores gray hair to its original color for 50 cents.

Faintness before eating, pain and distress afterwards, prevented by Malt Bitters.

Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesney's beyond doubt, though but $8 a set.

Over 150,000 Howe scales sold. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, 97 Lake street.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

DEATHS.

RUSSELL—At Hinsdale, Ill., at 2:30 a. m. Sunday, July 18, Herbert Cyril, infant son of F. W. and Amelia M. Russell.

WILLARD—July 18, of consumption, at the residence of her father, Ella Leona, wife of A. M. Willard, and daughter of H. R. Caberey, aged 29 years and 2 months.

Funeral Tuesday, July 20, at 2 p. m. from 3903 Prairie-av. to Oakland.

HOLDSWORTH—Mrs. Catherine Holdsworth, wife of 'Squire Holdsworth, Monday morning, July 19, at her late residence, 480 West Fifteenth-st.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DENNY—July 18, at the residence of W. A. Denny, 9 Woodland Park, John Nevens Denny, aged 47 years 3 months and 9 days.

☞ Columbus (O.) papers please copy.

LEE—July 18, Arthur William, aged 1 year and 6 months, youngest son of John P. and Annie Lee.

Funeral grom residence, 374 West Harrison-st., Tuesday at 10 a. m. Friends of the family invited to attend.

☞ Hudson and Albany papers please copy.

BOTSFORD—At Waukegan, Ill., Sunday, July 18, Henry, only son of Henry and Emma Botsford, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Funeral at residence, No. 2257 Wabash-av., Tuesday, July 20, at 2 p. m., to Graceland.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A SPECIAL SERVICE, IN CONNECTION WITH the installation of Rev. T. J. Lamont as pastor of the Reunion Presbytarian Church, (Fourteenth-st., two blocks west of Blue Island-av.) will be held to-morrow evening at 7:45; to be conducted by the Rev. Drs. Patterson, Worrall, Wishard, MacLaughlan, and others.

DR. F. B. IVES WILL LEAD THE NOON PRAYER meeting to-day in Lower Farwell Hall. Strangers cordially invited.

MR. W. O. LATTIMORE WILL CONDUCT THE Gospel temperance meeting to-night in Lower Farwell Hall. Come and bring your friends.

BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR.

Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky, hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

TO

Hotel Keepers!

The proprietors of the CANADA PACIFIC HOTEL, in WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, are prepared to enter into arrangements for a LEASE of the present building, which will be enlarged for a suitable tenant who will suitably furnish the House. It is a well-built brick building, is in an excellent position, and has had a large and profitable business for several years. Letters to be addressed Box 1913, Post Office, Montreal.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

The Famous Seltzer Spring of Germany in Every American Home.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT,

Based upon a scientific analysis of this celebrated German Spring, is its concentrated duplicate, with thirty to forty sparkling doses in each bottle. Sold by Druggists the world over.

JEWELRY.

EXQUISITE

Jewelry,

CELEBRATED FOR

Elegance and Beauty in Design, Superior in Quality and Finish, comprising patterns NOT found elsewhere, are shown at

Hamilton, Shourds & Co.,

COR. STATE AND RANDOLPH, { OPPOSITE MUSIC-HALL.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
TUESDAY, JULY 20, 9:30 A. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR USUAL
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE
OF
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
SLIPPERS,
On WEDNESDAY, July 21, at 10 a. m.
Will comprise a well-selected stock of [illegible] goods adapted to present needs.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.

THURSDAY, July 22, at 9:30,
TRADE SALE
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
Full Lines of W. G., C. C., Rock. and Yellow-ware, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
Goods Packed for Country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Pawnbrokers' Sale
AT AUCTION.
Large and Valuable Stock of
UNREDEEMED · PLEDGES,
Tuesday Morning, July 20, at 10 o'cl'k,
At our stores, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
Goldsmid's entire stock to date:
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Fine DIAMONDS, Rich JEWELRY, Silver-plated Ware, Guns, Pistols, and Miscellaneous Goods.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

CHICAGO AUCTION & STORAGE CO.,
Successors to Wm. A. Butters & Co.,
General Auctioneers, 105 Lake-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
BOOTS AND SHOES.
TUESDAY, JULY 20, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M.
AT SALESROOM, 105 LAKE-ST.

JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
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THURSDAY, JULY 22, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK,
AT SALESROOM, 105 LAKE-ST.
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